Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1866. NUMBER 223.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A husband. By a ...

WANTED—To have those who ...

WANTED—A smart man with a small cash capital ...

WANTED—A large-size second-hand safe ...

WANTED—A number of good ...

WANTED—$55 a month—Agents wanted, male or female ...

WANTED—One or two second-hand ...

WANTED—Employment with a ...

WANTED—To exchange 80 ...

WANTED—Buyers for Micro- ...

WANTED—On or before May ...

WANTED—Every horse owner ...

WANTED—Gentlemen, travel- ...

WANTED—Greatest book out ...

WANTED—All men to know that ...

WANTED—Steam boiler and en- ...

WANTED—A good, first-class ...

WANTED—To purchase a cou- ...

WANTED—1,000 "Nashe" lov- ...

WANTED—To purchase a sec- ...

WANTED—Discharged officers ...

WANTED—1,000 good canvass- ...

WANTED—Attention!—$7.00 ...

WANTED—$5,000 a year—Can- ...

WANTED—A neat, stylish Over- ...

WANTED—Sheep—From fifty ...

WANTED—$1500 per year. We ...

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—2 experienced can- ...

WANTED—1 clerk, 1 salesman, 1 ...

WANTED—Immediately—10 ...

WANTED—A book-keeper—One ...

WANTED—2 clerks, 2 salesmen, ...

WANTED—Five hundred men ...

WANTED—All persons looking ...

WANTED—Immediately—100 ...

WANTED—A boy 16 years ...

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A girl, to do general ...

WANTED—A Girl—To do gen- ...

WANTED—Four first-class mil- ...

Boarding.

BOARDING—25 day boarders ...

BOARDING—One or two gentle- ...

BOARDING—Boarders wanted ...

BOARDING—A few ladies and ...

BOARDING—One handsome ...

BOARDING—One small room, ...

BOARDING—A room suitable for ...

BOARDING—One sleeping room ...

BOARDING—Two gentlemen ...

BOARDING—Gentlemen and ...

BOARDING—Good rooms, with ...

BOARDING—Boarders wanted ...

BOARDING—A gentleman and ...

BOARDING—By the day or ...

BOARDING—Good accommoda- ...

BOARDING—Grant House, 46 ...

WANTED—Agents—$150 ...

WANTED—Agents—U ...

WANTED—Agents at ...

WANTED—Agents—$5.00 ...

WANTED—Agents—Ato ...

WANTED—Agents— ...

WANTED—Agents—$12 ...

WANTED—Agents—Lad ...

WANTED—Agents—5,000 ...

WANTED—Agents—Fo ...

WANTED—Agents— ...

WANTED—Agents—In ...

WANTED—Female Agent ...

WANTED—Agents— ...

WANTED—Agents—Acti ...

WANTED—Agents—$150 ...

WANTED—Agents—The ...

WANTED—Agents—$2 ...

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—Partner—In a ...

WANTED—Partner—To ...

WANTED—Partner—Capi ...

WANTED—Partner— ...

WANTED—Partner—In ...

WANTED—Partner—Thor ...

WANTED—Partner—With ...

WANTED—Partner—Wi ...

WANTED—Partner—W ...

WANTED—Partner—To ...

WANTED—Partner—A Se ...

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation— ...

WANTED—Situation—As ...

WANTED—Situation—A ...

WANTED—Situation— ...

WANTED—Situation—B ...

WANTED—Situation—A ...

WANTED—Situation—To ...

WANTED—Situation—To ...

WANTED—Situation— ...

WANTED—A situation as ...

The Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1866.

THE NEWS.

Lagrange, Ga., has been nearly destroyed by fire.

Rumors of a plot to liberate Jeff. Davis ... Fortress Monroe for some days past.

Major General Custar is named as the officer ...

Randall Hunt, the latest product of the Louisiana ... bill, has concluded to go home.

A mutiny occurred recently, in Florida, ...

A detailed narrative of the execution of the Boyd's Hill murderers, Marshall and Frecke, will be found in our Pittsburgh special despatch.

The steamer New York, which arrived yesterday, brings Panama dates to Jan. 1. Chilian war matters are unchanged ...

An interesting account of the movement of the ice in the Mississippi at St. Louis, will be found in our despatches. Eight steamboats were sunk, and many others badly injured.

The enterprise of the Philadelphia papers ...

The President has declined to issue the customary proclamation in the case of the admission of Colorado, upon the grounds that the proceedings of the second convention and the ratification by the people are not in accordance with the requirements of the act of March, 1864.

The selling of colored people in Delaware ...

The State of Michigan is being canvassed for funds to erect a Soldiers' Monument ...

George Wolfe, of Warren county, Ind., was robbed a few days ago of $4,00 ...

An important order has been issued by Gen. Grant securing protection to officers and soldiers of the United States army against suits in the late rebel States for acts done in a military capacity ...

Punch says: "A society with the Duke of Marlborough at the head of it, has been formed for trying the effect of homoeopathy in the treatment of sorrow. ..."

A Southerner made his appearance in Senator Wade's room a few evenings since ...

The city of Philadelphia has not furnished a United States Senator in thirty-five years ...

The New York Central Railroad Company ...

Late advices from Europe announce the death of Sir Charles L. Eastlake, the eminent painter, director of the National Gallery at London. ...

Last Wednesday afternoon a fatal explosion of a barrel of varnish occurred at the horse-collar factory of John Fischer, ...

The Scotia and City of Baltimore bring European advices to the 30th ult. ...

The newspapers throughout the country are complaining of the excessively high rates charged for printing paper. ...

Thad. Stevens' bill for an Air Line railroad between New York and Washington, names as corporators: Alexander T. Stewart, Henry G. Stebbins, Marshall O. Roberts, Alexander S. Diven, C. G. Miller, D. Hoodly, Charles A. Secor, Dean Richmond, H. B. Claflin, and Wm. B. Duncan, of New York; Judson Kilpatrick and Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey; a large number from Pennsylvania; George W. Riggs and H. D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia; and Benj. F. Newcome and George Small, of Maryland. ...

"L'Africaine" continues in Berlin. ...

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented from citizens of Arkansas that a portion of the State be organized into a territory. ...

Fires.

The National Soldiers' and Sailor's League.

EUROPE.

Reported Peace Between Spain and Chili.

SPAIN ALARMED AT CHILIAN PRIVATEERS.

Maximilian Snubbed by the Pope.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

An Important Postal Bill.

EXCITING DEBATE ON THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE BILL.

THE ICE-BREAK AT ST. LOUIS.

Eight Steamers Sunk—Loss, $225,000.

Attempted Assassination of Senator Wade.

THE PITTSBURGH EXECUTION.

HANGING OF THE BOYD'S HILL MURDERERS.

Important Order from Gen. Grant.

UNION SOLDIERS AND LOYAL CITIZENS IN THE SOUTH TO BE PROTECTED.

THE COLORADO QUESTION.

The President Declines to Issue the State Proclamation.

THE PITTSBURGH EXECUTION.

The Execution of the Boyd's Hill Murderers—Narrative of Their Crime—How They Were Arrested—Scenes at the Gallows—Protestations of Innocence—The Final Moment—Disposition of the Bodies—Etc., Etc.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 12.

Today at five minutes past one o'clock Benjamin Marshall and August Frecke, the ... Boyd's Hill murderers, were executed in the jail yard of this city. ...

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

SENATE.

Mr. GRIMES presented the petition of citizens of Arkansas, asking for the organization into a Territory ...

Mr. TRUMBULL presented the memorial of the American Free Trade League ...

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill ...

Mr. NORTON offered a resolution ...

Mr. DIXON introduced a bill relative to the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes ...

Mr. DIXON also introduced a bill to amend the postal law ...

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, called up a bill ...

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported the bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District. ...

At 1 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill ...

On motion of Mr. RAYMOND, a resolution was adopted ...

Mr. JOHNSON offered a resolution ...

Mr. DAVIS was unwilling that unrestricted suffrage shall be given the black man as proposed by the bill.

Mr. CHANLER, of N. Y., characterized it as a radical measure. ...

Mr. BINGHAM noticed a remark of Mr. Chandler ...

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, noticed the remark of Mr. Chanler ...

The House, without taking any action, adjourned till Monday.

EUROPE.

The Fenian Trials—Soldiers Sent from England to Dublin—Rumored Peace Between Spain and Chili—Franco-Mexican Affairs—Reducing the British Army—Increase in Exports—The Alabama Bonds—Spanish Affairs—Death of Sir Charles Eastlake—Maximilian Snubbed by the Pope—Trouble in Melbourne—Financial and Commercial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The steamer Scotia, from Liverpool ... and Queenstown 31st, arrived ...

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Order—United States Officers and Loyal Men in the South to be Protected—Personal—Customs Receipts—A Singular Demand on Senator Wade, and How it was Met—The Missouri Claim—Treason Still Alive.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

The following important order was issued to-day to correct the incessant abuses in certain portions of the rebel States:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

To protect loyal persons against improper civil suits and penalties in late rebellious States:

...

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

[Signed.] E. D. TOWNSEND,
Ass't Adj. Gen.

It is understood that Lewis D. Campbell has not yet accepted the nomination as Minister to Mexico. ...

Senator Sherman and Gen. Schenck both arrived this morning and took their seats. ...

Randall Hunt, the last product of the Louisiana manufactory for Senators, after having carefully surveyed the field, has come to the conclusion to go home again.

A curious scene occurred at Senator Ben. Wade's room the other night. ...

Secretary Stanton, recognizing the justness of the claim of Missouri for reimbursement for moneys expended in payment of troops, has promised his personal assistance to aid in procuring its passage through Congress.

Letters by the hundred written by ex-officers of the army who have settled in Louisiana and Mississippi, are received here daily by members of Congress. ...

List of Officers With Pay Stopped—The St. Louis Boat Burners' Case—Internal Revenue Receipts.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

Among the officers whose pay has been stopped on orders from the Department till they settle up unadjusted quartermaster's accounts are, Gen. H. B. Carrington, commanding the District of Indiana; Lieut. Col. J. Alexander, 11th Kentucky cavalry; Lieut. N. L. Boynton, 8th Michigan cavalry; ...

Secretary Stanton says that as soon as he receives the writ of habeas corpus in favor of the rebel boat burners now on trial at St. Louis, he will immediately direct the Military Commission to turn them over to the civil authorities for trial.

Receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were ...

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Hon. Thomas H. Stillwell, to-day obtained an order from Lieut. Gen. Grant, ordering the muster out of the 34th Indiana regiment, now at Brownsville, Texas ...

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of ...

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Desperate Affray—Two Brothers Killed—The Gallaher Trial—Inauguration of the Lyon Monument Association—Address by Gen. Sherman—Breaking up of the Ice—Great Excitement and Thrilling Scenes—Eight Steamers Sunk—The Ice Moving in the Missouri.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.

A bloody encounter took place the week before New Years, in Hicktown, Miller county, which resulted in the death of two brothers named Smith, and the serious wounding of one Elsey and his wife, the latter mortally. ...

The trial of Rev. F. P. Gallaher, Catholic priest of Rolla, indicted for preaching and teaching without having taken the oath of the New Constitution ...

The inauguration of the Lyon Monument Association ...

The Prairie Rose was sunk at the upper end of the levee. She was worth about $15,000.

The Memphis Packet Company's wharf-boat, at the foot of Pine street, is jammed up against the levee with a hole ripped in her hull. She lies half sunk at the shore.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Decision of the Land Commissioner Relative to Swamp Lands—Military Contribution to the Lincoln Monument Fund—Another Oil Company—Payment of State Interest—Assessments in Marshall County—Personal.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 12.

Last month the Governor addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Interior asking for information as to the action taken, or to be taken by the Department, in relation to swamp lands in this State, for which scrip is to be issued in lieu of that part of the swamp lands taken up by military land warrants, the title to which has never passed to the State ...

FROM NASHVILLE.

A Poundler Arrested—Col. Crane's Case—A Provost Marshal's Decision—Military Protection—The Mustering Out Order—Gas Light Company—Complimentary Benefit—Memorial to Congress.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Jan. 12.

...

Col. J. H. Blackburn, formerly of the 5th Tennessee cavalry ...

The order mustering out volunteer Generals will not effect the position of Gen. W. D. Whipple, chief of staff to Gen. Thomas, or Gen. R. W. Thompson, Provost Marshal General. ...

Gen. H. H. Thomas and Senator Wm. Spruce, of Rutherford, started for Washington last night in charge of a memorial to President Johnson and the reconstruction Committee of Congress ...

NASHVILLE, Jan. 12.—Gov. Brownlow to-day sent to the Legislature a message ...

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Railroad Meeting—LaGrange, Ga., Nearly Destroyed by Fire—The Small-Pox—Mutiny in Florida—The Freedmen in Georgia—Terrible Accident—Railroad Matters.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 12.

A meeting was held here last night in favor of the early completion of a railroad by the shortest route between Cincinnati and this point. ...

LaGrange, Ga., has been nearly destroyed by fire.

...

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 12.

In the Senate, bills were passed to allow further time to Clerks, Judges and Sheriffs of two years to collect income tax; to regulate the duties of Secretary of State, and to repeal the law requiring the disregard of the rebel party in appointing officers of elections.

Bills were introduced to repeal the slave code; to punish illegal arrests and assumption of jurisdiction not allowed by law; and to change the time of meeting of the General Assembly.

...

The Conservatives are in trouble, being very far from harmonious upon the question of legislating in regard to the negro.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

[DELAYED DESPATCHES.]

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TOPEKA, Kansas, Jan. 10.

Bills were introduced in the Senate to authorize Boards of Education in cities to issue bonds for certain purposes; to change the location of the State Normal School at Emporia; to amend the general code; to amend the act to provide for the redemption of real estate sold under executive order or other final process.

...

TOPEKA, Kansas, Jan. 11.

Resolutions endorsing the President's policy of reconstruction have been introduced into both houses of the Legislature ...

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.

An affair of love, betrothal, deception, acquisition of property and separation ...

FROM DETROIT.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Jan. 12.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Michigan, which has been in session in this city for three days past, adjourned this evening ...

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 12.

A young woman named Sarah Ryan committed suicide in this city last night by taking laudanum. ...

A SINGULAR AFFAIR.

Probable Attempt to Assassinate Senator Wade—The Senator Saved by his Presence of Mind.

WASHINGTON, January 12th.

On Wednesday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a man of unusually large proportions called at the residence of Hon. Ben. Wade ...

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the New York—Personal Items—Chilian War Matters Unchanged—Tranquility in Peru—Detention of Suspicious Vessels—Arrest of Leaders of the Rebellion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The steamship New York, from Aspinwall, has arrived. Among her passengers are Gov. John N. Goodwin, of Arizona, Gen. Roberts, and A. D. Richardson. She brings $68,000 in specie.

...

War matters in Chili were unchanged. ...

COLORADO.

Message by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The following is a message sent to the Senate and House of Representatives to-day, and referred to the Committee on Territories:

...

[Signed.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Mexican Affairs—Failure of Crawford's American Division—Liberal Prisoners to be Shot—Theatrical Purchase, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—The *Times'* Brownsville correspondence of the 4th says the American Division ...

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Cotton declined ... Sales, 3,400 bales middlings at 49c. ...

The St. Charles Theatre has been purchased by DeBar for $120,000.

...

A Southern Bully on the Rampage.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 12.—A rencontre took place at the Spotswood House this afternoon, between Pollard, editor of the *Examiner*, and Mr. Brooks, correspondent of the New York *Times*. ...

In Memoriam.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—At a meeting of the Associated Press held on Wednesday, Jan. 10th, 1866, the following resolutions were passed unanimously: ...

A Rebel Mexican Colony.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The correspondent of the Herald at Cordova, Mexico, gives an account of a visit to the city of Carlotta, ...

Colorado Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Hon. John Evans, late Governor of Colorado, and the Hon. J. B. Chaffee, late speaker of the House of the Territorial Legislature, United States Senators elect, have arrived in the city ...

From Chili.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Advices from Chili say several Chileans and foreigners in Montevideo appear to have purchased and fitted out three or four privateers ...

The Pennsylvania Railroad Suit.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—In the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad versus the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad ...

A Murderer Hanged.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 12.—The negro Isaac, convicted of the murder of Henry Amer, of Hancock county, was executed today. ...

Heavy Burglary.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 12.—The clothing store of Van Vranken & Archer, in this city, was entered by burglars last night, ...

FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer Arrivals—Meeting of Moulders—Fenian Meeting—Iron Hunt.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The steamer New York, from Aspinwall, with California passengers; the steamer Moro Castle, from Havana, and the steamer Scotia, from Liverpool, arrived here this morning. ...

A Murderous Fenian.

...

Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, Jan. 12.—...

Albany Cattle Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, Jan. 12.

There was a fair demand for cattle to-day, and two-thirds of the drovers changed hands, but prices were somewhat lower than at the opening. ...

Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

...

MARRIED.

...

DIED.

...

New Advertisements.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are our Agents for the Tribune ...

New Advertisements.

Organized 1855.

CHICAGO FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.00
SURPLUS, ... 22,641.76
$222,641.76

Assets January 1st, 1866.

OFFICE—N. W. Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

THOMAS CHURCH, President.
C. N. HOLDEN, Secretary.

INSURANCE OFFICE OF TEALL & FISHER, N. W. Cor. of Lake and LaSalle-sts.

STATEMENT OF THE Capital City Insurance Company, OF ALBANY, N. Y.

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1866.

Total Assets ... $254,297.50

FRANK CHAMBERLAIN, Pres't.
JAS. P. CROSBY, Sec'y.

TEALL & FISHER, Agents.

We also represent the following first-class Companies:

Yonkers and New York Ins. Co., of N. Y. Cash Assets $650,000.

Ætna Fire Insurance Company, of N. Y. Cash Assets $250,000.

Springfield Insurance Co., of Springfield, Ill. Cash Assets $200,000.

TEALL & FISHER, Agents.

MICHIGAN AVENUE RESIDENCE AT A BARGAIN.

THOS. F. BRYAN & CO., Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall.

Great Sacrifice!

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY CHEAP.

$150,000 WORTH FINE CLOTHING

Marked down to NET COST AT PUTNAM'S, 116 & 118 Randolph Street.

The proprietor, being about to leave for Europe, offers his whole stock for a short time at NET COST.

You can now have an opportunity to purchase an outfit at extremely low prices.

Every garment marked in plain figures, and at One Price Only!

AT PUTNAM'S, 116 & 118 Randolph Street.

A VERY DESIRABLE OFFICE and Desk Room TO LET.

DISSOLUTION. THE FIRM OF WANBORG & DANBAUR ...

LIMAN DANBAUR.

THE "HOME CIRCLE" IS NOW ...

THE ADVERTISER, WHO HAS ...

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge ...

D. W. CLARK, JR., Secretary.

E. O. CRITTENTON & CO., Agents for the sale of Butter, Eggs, Choice Fruits, And all kinds of Country Produce. 28 NORTH CLARK STREET.

TO LOVERS OF THE DRAMA. PLAYS, McNALLY & CO., 81 Dearborn Street, Have added to their already large stock, 5,000 American and English Plays, ...

Comic Dramas,

SALT! SALT! SALT!

DANIELL'S PLEADING AND PRACTICE OF THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY. Third American Edition.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers.

E. B. MYERS & CHANDLER.

Pittsburgh Triumph Oil Co.

Turks Island Salt, Ground Alum Salt, Liverpool Fine Dairy Salt, FOR SALE BY UNDERWOOD & CO.

100 BOXES CODFISH ON CONSIGNMENT. For sale by UNDERWOOD & CO.

TEXAS OSAGE ORANGE SEED On Hand and Ready for Delivery.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE. STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County ...

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

GRANT'S PATENT SHIFTING Buggy-Top Rail. Shop Rights for Sale.

THOMAS H. BROWN.

THE PEWS IN THE NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

PHILIP WADSWORTH, Successor to LOOMIS & CO.

HISTORY AT A GLANCE.

COPYING.

J. R. KINLEY.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES, Manufactured by Diebold, Bahmann & Co.,

TEETH.

C. P. ADAMS & CO., GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 29 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

VESSELS FOR SALE.—Good ...

W. M. EGAN.

New Advertisements.

DALTON KNITTING MACHINE FOR Families and Manufacturers.

DALTON'S Family Knitting Machine

DALTON'S Family Knitting Machine

DALTON'S Family Knitting Machine

DALTON'S Family Knitting Machines

DALTON'S Family Knitting Machine

DALTON'S Family Knitting Machine

KNITTING MACHINE

DORLAND & HATHAWAY, 109½ DEARBORN STREET, Chicago, Illinois. Local Agents Wanted.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1866. J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (Or Double) Spring Skirt. WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, 97 Chambers Street, New York.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS

LYON & HEALY, Clark and Washington-Sts., Chicago.

GET OUT OF MEXICO. New Song and Chorus. By J. P. WEBSTER.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

A. H. HOVEY, 194 Lake street.

Notice of Co-Partnership. No. 73 South Water Street.

General Commission Merchants,

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, General Commission Merchants,

WIGHT & DUNTON, DRESSED HOGS.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York.

NEWS DEALERS. C. H. Shaver, No. 4 Custom House Place, FOR CHICAGO DAILIES, And Eastern Periodicals.

BURLAPS BAGS

MEDICAL CARD. Daniel T. Nelson, M. D.

W. BARROW, Scientific Wig Maker and Hair Cutter, 107½ DEARBORN STREET, POST OFFICE BLOCK.

SAUSAGES! SAUSAGES!

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

There are three editions of the TRIBUNE issued. 1st, Every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. 2d, The TRI-WEEKLY, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the WEEKLY, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

Terms of the Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Money by Draft, Money Orders, or in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ Remittances for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. Additions may be made to any club, at club rates, AFTER the club has been raised, provided a full year's subscription is made.

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☞ Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1866.

A GROWING NATION.

The territorial growth of this Republic is not the least remarkable feature of its existence. Ninety years ago it commenced to be as a nation. It has lived only the length of one human life of rive age. Think of what it has passed through and accomplished in that brief space of time. Ninety years ago thirteen of the British Colonies resolved to cut the ligament binding them to the mother country, and to erect an independent nation. Great Britain stubbornly resisted with arms, but, after eight years' hard fighting and various fortune, she signed the treaty acknowledging their existence as a separate and independent nation, and ceded to the "United States of America," 815,615 square miles of what had been British domain. Without going into details to describe each subsequent acquisition of territory, the following will show the dates and quantities of the various additions to the area of the Union:

	Square miles.
Territory ceded by England in 1783	815,615
Louisiana acquisition, bought from France, 1803	[illegible]
Florida purchased from Spain, 1821	[illegible]
Texas annexed in 1845	237,504
Oregon, by treaty with Great Britain, 1846	[illegible]
California, New Mexico, and Utah, conquered from Mexico, 1847	[illegible]
Arizona, purchased from Mexico, 1854	[illegible]
Present area	[illegible]

It thus appears that the American Republic has quadrupled in territorial extent since 1783. The Louisiana purchase more than doubled the then area of the Union.

We obtained more domain from France, by purchase, than from Great Britain by war, and eventually it will contain as great a population as the thirteen original colonies. It embraces the present States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, and Colorado, and Nebraska, Dacotah, Wyoming, Montana and Indian Territories, making seven organized States and five Territories. We obtained this magnificent acquisition for a mere song, from the great Napoleon, who sold it to us rather than take the risk of having it fall into the hands of Great Britain by conquest, as the latter power was superior to the former in naval strength, and had already wrested several colonial possessions from France.

We have stated our acquisitions from Mexico, by conquest, at 649,762 square miles; but Texas should properly be considered also as a conquest. She was taken from Mexico by American filibusters under Sam. Houston and Davy Crockett, with the consent and connivance of our Government, and active assistance of our citizens, and annexed to the United States before Mexico had conceded her independence, together with a large strip of Mexico, extending between the Nueces and Rio Grande, which the filibusters never had conquered or occupied. Adding Texas to the slice openly taken from Mexico by our Government, and they make a total of 887,267 square miles obtained by conquest from Mexico. Thus it appears that of the present area of the United States, 1,700,000 square miles were acquired by force of arms, and 1,300,000 by peaceful purchase.

This Republic has passed through four wars. First, for independence. Second, for the maintenance of maritime and international rights. Third, for the acquisition of foreign territory. Fourth, for national unity and existence and the suppression of rebellion. A feeble effort was made during the second war to obtain possession of the British North American provinces; but it failed of accomplishment, in consequence of the secret hostility of the slaveholders to an accession of free territory on our Northern border. If the "South" had been heartily in favor of acquiring the Canadas, they could have been easily taken. Great Britain was able to spare but few troops for their defence, and the inhabitants were but a handful of people, and the French portion of them not friendly to the English. The United States contained a population at the time of that war of seven millions, and was abundantly able to have wrested her North American colonies from England, if the "South" had desired it, and had acted earnestly and honestly. But the opportunity was frittered away. When it will return, the future alone can tell. One thing, however, is certain; if Great Britain is ever again engaged in war with the United States, her American Colonies will be snatched up by this Republic as quickly as a hawk would gobble a quail. The Canadas would give a suitable and satisfactory boundary on the North, viz.: the Polar Seas. The Atlantic and Pacific give us good natural boundaries on the East and West, and the Southern line is a movable one, which will some day be in the vicinity of the Panama Railroad—if "manifest destiny" is to be believed.

UTAH.

The "problem, What shall be done with Utah? has long engaged the serious attention of many of the best minds in the country, but appears not much nearer a satisfactory solution than at the beginning. There are, at present, two propositions before Congress looking to a settlement of the Mormon difficulty, but neither of them promises precisely the result desired. One is a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what further legislation, if any, is necessary to extinguish the evil of polygamy, and the other is a proposition to repeal the territorial act, and divide the Territory in several parts, attaching the parts to contiguous Territories.

The objection to the first proposition is the practical one that legislation is not so much needed as administration. All the law in the world will not cure the evil, so long as the law is not enforced upon transgressors. The law already declares polygamy a crime, and attaches a severe penalty to it. But the ordinary machinery of justice is powerless to enforce the law. And no law can be enforced against polygamy in Utah, through the usual process of jury trial. Congress has no power and no right to abolish the jury system; and it would be unwise to indulge in exceptional, special legislation, and thus establish a dangerous precedent, even for the sake of removing an almost insufferable nuisance.

There is, however, one way in which a heavy blow can be struck at the political power of polygamy, through the agency of legislation. That way is to remodel the suffrage laws of all the Territories, so as to avoid exceptional, special legislation, and disfranchise every person who shall commit any act declared felony by the laws of the United States, and prohibit any person committing such act from holding any office, either local or general, within any of the Territories, just as the constitution and laws of Illinois prohibit any person from holding office who has been concerned in a duel. The scope of such a law would embrace rebels as well as polygamists in the Territories, but we do not perceive that this constitutes a serious objection; and the usual method of challenge and oath might be relied upon to enforce it, particularly as provision should be made to prevent any person falling within its definition from acting as inspector, judge or clerk of elections.

The weakness of the plan to divide the Territory among contiguous Territories is easily seen.

First. Utah is conveniently located and properly bounded for a future State, and to remove its boundaries and name at a future day might, and probably would, be a troublesome job. Second. The Mormons, being in large numbers, will outvote and rule the people to whom they are annexed, thus governing several Territories instead of one. Or, failing in this, they will join together in one territory, and rule that. Third. They will still control the particular districts they are in, and so rule the courts sitting there, and hold all the local offices. Fourth. Its adoption would be an acknowledgment that the Government gives up beaten, and owns itself unable to rule Utah, as Utah. Such an acknowledgment would be humiliating in the extreme, and become a fatal precedent in our political history. Every Copperhead in the land, and every rebel, and every foreign enemy of Republican institutions, would rejoice with exulting clamor over such an acknowledgment.

A VOICE FROM THE PAST.

The Hon. John Bell, a relic of bygone days, has recently published an excessively dull letter, which may best be described as a ponderous and dolorous joke, the humor of which consists in the fact that the author does not see the point. After denouncing the majority of the American people as "fanatics" and "demagogues, and holding up the Federal Government as oppressive and despotic, Mr. Bell coolly advises the Southern people to give the ballot to every colored man who has property to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars and can read and write. He adds: "A grant of the right of suffrage to the negro on the basis or standard of merit cannot be dangerous. I am persuaded it would be entirely safe and proper." Does any one suppose [illegible]

[illegible] an extension of the suffrage to negroes as the [illegible] if it were not for the impetus given to his opinions by the [illegible] whom he so bitterly denounces? Underneath all the opposition to impartial suffrage there lurks a mental admission that it is right and must come. Men such as John Bell would like [illegible], not to impede it, but to measure by their shadows the progress of the celestial luminary. The American people will care little by what [illegible] they may call them, provided he adopts their ideas and aids to propagate them. And yet it would be more consistent in a professed convert to the doctrines of negro suffrage not to [illegible] at the other members of the party into which he seeks admission.

BUREAU OF INSURANCE.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to establish a Bureau of Insurance, which, we observe, meets the approval of the principal journals in the country which make this department of business a specialty. It is entitled "an act to regulate the business of insurance among the States—to provide for funding the indebtedness of the United States—and for the creation of a National Bureau of Insurance." It provides that there shall be established in the Treasury Department, a separate bureau, which shall be charged with this and all other laws that may be passed by Congress for the regulation of the business of insurance, among the several States, the chief officer of the bureau to be called the Commissioner of Insurance, and to be under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. He shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of five years, unless sooner removed by the President, and receive a salary of $5,000 per year. The scope and purpose of the bill is embodied principally in the fifth section, which provides that every person, association, copartnership, company, or other corporation, authorized to engage in the business of insurance, under and in pursuance of the laws of a State or country in which such party resides, and has a place of business, shall, before engaging in such business, in the United States, if a foreign party, or in any other State than that in which such party resides, if not foreign, file in the office of Commissioner of Insurance, a declaration, in which shall be set forth statements of the business proposed to be done—whether fire, marine, life, health, accidents; the name under which the business is to be done; the place where its principal office shall be located; the amount of capital to be pledged to the business, and the number of shares into which the capital of every association or corporation shall be divided, and a copy of its charter and by-laws, and each party shall before commencing business under the act, make a special deposit with said Commissioner of "United States Bonds," as follows, to-wit: Fire and Marine Companies, to the amount of fifty thousand dollars; Life and Health—casualty and accident, and all other classes of companies, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, which bonds shall be kept by said Commissioner, till they shall be otherwise disposed of, in pursuance of the provisions of the act.

The deposit of bonds is then to be increased, after the making of each annual return, so that every company shall at all times have on deposit the following sums, to wit: Parties taking fire and marine risks, and all parties the amount of whose deposit is not specially named, such amounts as shall be ascertained by the Commissioner to be equal, including the original deposit, to forty per cent upon all premiums upon risks which were outstanding at the date of the last annual return; all companies organized under State legislation and doing business as insurers against loss of life or personal injury, by accident; and all parties insuring against casualties to property, (other than fire and marine casualties,) not less than one hundred thousand dollars, and such amount additional thereto as shall be equal to twenty per cent of their capital. Companies, associations and corporations authorized by State legislation to insure lives and grant annuities, whether joint stock, mutual or both combined, and transacting business under this act, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and such amount additional thereto as shall equal one-fifth of the sum, (ascertained by valuation to be made by the Commissioner,) necessary to be reserved, to provide for all the outstanding obligations of such companies respectively—not exceeding, however, in any case one hundred thousand dollars.

The purpose of all this machinery, and this consolidation of insurance interests is apparently to secure the policy holder against loss, to require the companies assuming to do an insurance business to present satisfactory evidence that they have a *bona fide* capital and character, and perhaps also to create a demand for United States bonds, though as to the latter it seems hardly necessary to resort to such small expedients to bolster up the national credit. We do not assume to be insurance experts. We do not undertake to say how far the theories, upon which the national banking system is based, are applicable to the insurance business. The proposed national system seems to be not unlike the system which the State of New York has adopted for the regulation of her own insurance companies, and therefore cannot be called an untried experiment. The New York *Underwriter* warmly commends the proposed law, and the *Northwestern Insurance Journal* of this city, gives it a temperate support.

OBITUARY.

Death of Dr. Wm. B. Herrick.

On the last day of December, in the Insane Asylum at Augusta, Me., died Dr. William B. Herrick, formerly of this city. The intelligence of the painful termination of an useful and honored life will be received with sadness by many of our older citizens, to whom deceased was well known as the possessor of rare personal and professional qualities, demonstrated during the years of surgical career in Chicago. Dr. Herrick, at the time of his death, was about fifty years of age. He was a native of Lewiston Falls, Me. Receiving a liberal education, he came to Illinois a quarter of a century ago, and for several years accumulated a practice and reputation in the interior of the State, whence he was called about the year 1845 to fill a chair in Rush Medical College in this city. Few who have been associated with him in the office of medical instructor, ever exceeded him in the influence he had upon his students by the zealous and high-toned ardor that characterized his quest of science, and his own enthusiasm he was skilled in communicating to those who in his guidance pursued the paths of learning. At the outbreak of the Mexican war, Dr. Herrick temporarily vacated his chair, and entered the service as surgeon of an Illinois regiment. It is volumes to say of the reputation that he received in the field, when it is stated that at the expiration of the term of his voluntary enlistment, the close of the war, the Medical Bureau of the Government with great regret received his declination of the rare compliment of an appointment to the medical staff of the regular army. But Dr. Herrick's heart was with his college and he came back with his qualities ripened and strengthened to fill an even more distinguished rank in his coveted place among his fellows. Like too many of those who with him escaped the actual presence of death in the terrific campaigns and climate of Mexico, the destroyer followed him home to prey leisurely but surely upon his life. Struggling against the disease with all the appliances of skill, his chronic neuralgia became paralysis, terminating in a softening of the brain, reducing the strong framed and acute minded man to the bodily and mental wreck upon which the office of death seemed less kind because delayed through seven long years of darkness. In the loss of Dr. Herrick, dating from the beginning of the painful eclipse of his faculties, the cause of science in the West lost a noble and zealous votary, and our community a valued and generous citizen.

Iowa Items.

Hon. L. Deells, Representative to the General Assembly from the counties of Worth, Winnebago, [illegible] and Kossuth, was elected by a unanimous vote, there being no other candidate against him.

The list of candidates to fill Secretary Harlan's place in the United States Senate embraces the following names: Ex-Governor Kirkwood, J. A. Kasson, Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, Prof. Brush, W. B. Allison, Judge Hubbard, and Secretary Harlan. The list will probably increase before the election takes place.

The telegraph line between Des Moines and Keokuk was completed on Tuesday of last week, and is now in operation.

The Charles City *Intelligencer* says William Graham, formerly of Riverton, Floyd county, has fallen heir to $42,000,000. Graham is a Scotchman, and the money comes from the accumulations of his great grandfather.

A young man named Jennings, living in Prairie Creek township, Dubuque county, was killed last week by falling into a well.

Joseph Deice, of De Witt, Clinton county, fell down stairs one day last week, and died immediately.

The amount of lumber sawed at Davenport last year was 13,127,673; of lath, 4,082,000; of shingles, 5,561,800; in addition, 5,363,187 feet of lumber, 430,000 lath, and 4,627,350 shingles were bought from rafts.

The Cedar Rapids *Times* advises the people up that way in consequence of the cheapness of corn and the high price of wood, to use the contents of their cribs for fuel. The same paper states that a steam flouring mill was burned in Marion a few nights ago. Loss, $10,000; insured for $7,500.

The Town Council of Bloomfield have passed an ordinance prohibiting hallooing in the street. A correspondent of the *Ledger* thought "[illegible]" was probably [illegible], but was informed by the [illegible] that there was no mistake in the printing, and that the ordinance had special reference to "Methodist prayer-meetings and [illegible]."

On Christmas day, W. Bates and Oscar Delaney, residing in Iowa township, Dubuque county, went out a-gunning. When they started after resting a few moments, a gun was accidentally discharged, lodging its contents in the side of Delany, who lingered for forty hours, when he expired. He served three years in the 21st Iowa regiment.

PROTECTION vs. FREE TRADE.

Time Required to Educate a People in Mechanism.

The Course of Great Britain—Her Protective Policy for Three Centuries—Experience with High and Low Tariffs in this Country—American Mechanism Should have Time to take Root.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Your "free trade" correspondent accuses me of "misquoting" from Mill and of "mutilating" the text. How so? By "omitting a paragraph," he says. Let us see about this. I quoted verbatim from Mill's Political Economy the passage wherein he admits that on "principles of political economy" protecting duties may be imposed, temporarily, in a "young and rising nation," in order to "naturalize a foreign industry in itself suitable to the circumstances of the country." This is precisely what American protectionists contend for. The United States is the "youngest" of the industrial nations of the world, and is a "*rising nation*." The articles for which the protectionists desire "protecting duties" are those only perfectly suitable to the circumstances of our country, such for example as all kinds of woolen, flaxen, hempen, cotton, leather, iron, steel, cutlery, wooden goods, and things of like character. We hold that any fabric of which the raw material is a natural product of this country, ought to be manufactured in this country, and that it is an industrial folly and an economical blunder to import such articles from abroad, as it robs the American farmer of the profits to be derived from producing the raw material, and the American mechanic of employment and wages in converting the raw material into forms for use and consumption.

We hold that this country has within itself the raw material in the shape of minerals, forests and agricultural products, for almost everything needful to make life comfortable and the people prosperous and happy; and we also hold that all that is required to make the United States the commercial dictator of the world is, fair protection for a sufficient length of time to enable our various industries to take root; for capital to accumulate and labor to become skilled and experienced. Mill concedes that our people are entitled to this much time, and I am charged with mutilating the text for having omitted to quote this passage:

> "Nor should the domestic producers ever be allowed to expect that it will be continued to them beyond the time necessary for a fair trial of what they are capable of accomplishing."

I contend that we Americans alone, have the right to judge for ourselves when a particular industry has had a "fair trial of what it is capable of accomplishing," and it is not for John Bull to decide for us, and that it is an impertinence in him to interfere in our matters. Why the British are so ravenous and impatient for a repeal of our tariff ought to be understood by any man who can see to the end of his nose. It is simply this: They want the chance to undersell and swamp our rising manufactories before they become fairly established and able to "go it alone" and compete with British workshops on even terms. The same selfish feeling that caused the British to give treacherous aid and comfort to the rebels in the hopes of dismembering this Republic and destroying its rising greatness, causes them to clamor for a repeal of our protective tariff, and for "unrestricted free trade" with the United States. They wish to inflict a mortal wound on American mechanical industry, before it grows so strong and powerful as to defy their cut-under competition. In the extract which I quoted from Mill he further says, that "it can not be expected that *individuals should at their own risk, or rather at their certain loss*, introduce a new manufacture, and *bear the burdens of carrying it on until the producers have been educated up to the level of those with whom the processes are* '*traditional*.'"

I defy any protectionist, Carey or Greeley not excepted, to give stronger reasons in terser language, for the necessity of a protective tariff in behalf of all articles suitable to the circumstances of the United States.

The only open question is, how long will it take "to educate our producers up to the level of those with whom the processes are traditional?" It is self-evident that it cannot be done in five years, nor in ten. It requires generations to convert raw laboring masses into cunning, skillful craftsmen, and Mr. Mill concedes that it is our duty, as a "young and rising nation," to continue the protective policy until our people are thoroughly initiated into all the mysteries and secrets of mechanical manipulations suitable to our country.

The British Government carefully and systematically fostered and protected, by duties and prohibitions, the manufacturing industry of its people for three hundred years. Navigation laws were enacted, discriminating in favor of British shipping, and maintained also for three centuries. The English, under the wise Queen Elizabeth, received with open arms the skilled workers of the Netherlands in woolen and linen fabrics, in cutlery, potteries and glassware, carpets, tapestries and laces, ship building and wooden wares, who were driven out of their country by the Catholic persecutions of the infamous Philip II. of Spain and his Governor, the bloody monster, Alva. These cunning craftsmen were allowed special privileges and immunities. They were naturalized and made citizens by act of Parliament. But each of the Dutch exiles was obliged to take from one to half a dozen English mechanics as apprentices, and initiate and instruct them in all the secrets of making the various and highly prized manufactures of Holland, for the British excelled all the nations of Europe at that day in the variety and perfection of her manufactures.

When the Huguenots of France were being exterminated by the Papists on account of their Protestant religion, thousands fled across the channel and took refuge in "Albion." They, too, were skilled artisans in the arts then flourishing in France. The British employed them as teachers of English mechanics in all the secrets of French craftmanship, particularly in cutlery, silks, glass and fancy and ornamental wares. Finally, after British manufactures had become powerfully established and strengthened, and British shipping superior in tonnage to any nation of the earth, and British products of the loom and anvil were greater and more various than those of any people under the sun, and had more capital invested in them and more skilled mechanics employed than any competitor, and after England had acquired every piece of territory in distant lands suited to produce raw materials for her manufactures, and every island in the oceans and seas needed for her shipping, and had converted Great Britain into a garden and a workshop—her statesmen then concluded that the time had come to throw down the barriers and proclaim "free and unrestricted trade with all nations on all commodities"—which it was not their interest to tax. Their operatives must then have cheap food in order to work cheaply, so that their merchants could undersell other nations, therefore it became necessary to repeal the "corn laws." Their manufacturers must have abundance of cheap raw materials, in order to make cheap fabrics; therefore all duties on raw materials were repealed; cheap transportation was also needed to fetch and distribute; therefore the discrimination in behalf of British vessels was repealed. And to cover their tracks and to conceal their purposes the duties were lowered, modified or rescinded on manufactured articles of other nations that sought English ports, now that British manufacturers were strong enough to defy competition and felt perfectly secure in the possession of their home market.

Such in brief is the history of British protection and free trade. The strongest, best disciplined and equipped army, boldly leaves its entrenchments, takes the field, and challenges any inferior force to meet it on open ground, confident of its ability to come off victorious. And this is the present condition of British manufacturing interests, the result of three hundred years of careful fostering and training.

Let us contrast this with the history of American legislation on the protective question. In 1810 the first "protective tariff" was enacted. Manufactories began at once to spring up; labor got better wages, money grew plentier, emigration increased, prices of farm products improved. This tariff continued until 1817, when the fools thought that our infant manufactories were sufficiently established in *seven years* to cope with those of other nations which had been protected and fostered for *hundreds of years!* Result: They were quickly snuffed out; a financial collapse followed and there was bitter "hard times" until the Jackson high tariff was enacted in 1828, in spite of the Southern cotton lords and Northern free trade abstractionists. Prosperity immediately began to return as if by magic, and the country rapidly progressed and thrived until the Calhoun nullifiers and the "free trade" visionaries repealed the Jackson protective tariff in 1833, and adopted in lieu thereof a down grade, sliding tariff that rapidly slid the prosperity of the country into the ground. To meet a captious objection raised in relation to that tariff, let me here remark, that a sudden inflation of the currency has precisely the same effect on our manufactories as a reduction of duties. Both took place simultaneously after the repeal of the tariff act of 1828; the duties were seriously reduced and the currency was enormously inflated. The result was, excessive importations and wild, reckless speculations, and an immediate stoppage of furnaces, forges, mills and shops all over the North. The crash of course came from the effect of the double blow.

The country languished until the Clay protective tariff of 1842 was enacted; and then we witnessed the identical phenomena observed to take place after the high tariffs of 1810 and 1828. Business immediately began to revive, mechanics again had plenty of work at fair wages, and farmers got good prices in cash for their crops of all kinds instead of the miserable little store pay and shinplasters of the "free trade" epoch. In 1846 the slaveholders again forced a reduction of the tariff, but not so great as in 1833. The Irish famine, which gave us a market at big prices for breadstuffs, and the discovery of the California gold mines with their yield of forty millions a year of the precious ore, delayed the financial collapse which the tariff of 1846 was calculated to produce, and so we slid along moderately well until the currency began to be inflated, in 1855-6, which acted on manufacture precisely the same as a further reduction of the tariff. In the winter of 1856-7 the tariff was cut down to a low standard. In practice it took effect immediately. Merchants refused to purchase from American manufacturers at the old prices because on the first of July, 1857, the new tariff would go in operation, and goods were imported in "bond," in immense quantities, awaiting the reduced scale of duties. Importations of foreign goods [illegible] hundred and sixty-one millions in 1855-6, to three hundred and sixty millions in 1856-7. This tells the tale, notwithstanding the dexterous attempts of your free trade correspondent to conceal the truth. The low tariff of 1855-7 and currency inflation did their perfect work, and the strong man was knocked prostrate to the earth, and crawled on his hands and knees until the Lincoln tariff of 1861—authorized by the Republican platform of 1860—lifted him again to his feet. And the country is now going forward once more on a career of unexampled prosperity, with only one drawback, viz.: the excessive freight charges of the railways, which is injurious to the farmers, but this evil can not be stricken by [illegible].

Thus, since 1817 until [illegible] our national legislators have made [illegible] periods to ascertain [illegible] the introduction [illegible] a sustained [illegible] protection [illegible] the people [illegible] have [illegible] from our [illegible]. And just before these protective seasons broke the egg before the chicken was ready to leave the shell. And after each trial of their free trade hobby, when the country could endure their cruel folly no longer, protection was reestablished and new life reappeared in all useful branches of industry.

Having cited the foregoing historical facts and figures, I now repeat and insist on the truth of this disputed paragraph:

> "There never has been a financial collapse in the United States during the existence of a high tariff. The country has never had a crisis from one when it has a low tariff, and after the blow the country is not ready to [illegible]. And when we are [illegible] the right policy is pronounced and a protective policy adopted, the country begins to revive and [illegible] prosperity. And [illegible]. It does seem that the experience of ninety [illegible] that a wolf trap, however baited, is a wolf trap still. We have been caught in the 'free trade' trap so often that, unless we are incorrigible dolts, we will hereafter keep away from it."

The present tariff has existed but five years, and already we hear the howlings of the "free trade" advocates for its repeal. What absurd nonsense it is to suppose that five years is long enough to "educate" a nation into the mysteries of mechanism in its ten thousand forms! The Yankee mechanic is quick to find out things, daring, enterprising, inventive, imitative, but he cannot perform miracles—without time. Give him a reasonable length of time in which to learn, to build, and to improve, and he can eclipse the world. But the past policy of tearing down the protection wall just when our mechanics were fairly commencing business, getting the "hang of things," and educating their apprentices in the secrets of the trade, and thereby overwhelming them with the competition of the great overgrown establishments of Europe, which have enjoyed three centuries of fostering and nursing, is at once a blunder in statesmanship and a crime against the public welfare. It is unreasonable and outrageous to require our American mechanics to do in five years, what it took Englishmen, Dutchmen and Frenchmen three centuries to effect. Copperheads and exslaveholders, one might expect, would make war on the mechanical industry of the country, for it was that which crushed the rebellion, but it is matter for astonishment and mortification that any Republican can be found giving them aid and comfort in their nefarious work. PROTECTION.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Letter from a Member of the Free Trade League.

Editor Chicago Tribune:

SIR:—The writer in your impression of Thursday last, signing himself "Protection," was in evident perplexity of mind. He appears to be uncertain what course to pursue, whether to ridicule, controvert, or himself embrace the principles of the advocates of "revenue as opposed to protecting duties. Simulating ignorance of the views of those he draws his pen against, he spasmodically, and on different lines, sallies out to find what positions are really occupied by the Reformers. With one foot insecurely planted on the protection platform, he is in the attitude of reaching out the other foot to plant it on the platform of anti-protection. When a controversialist resorts to ridicule and misrepresentation, it is always more than probable that he cannot find arguments wherewith to assail his antagonist. "Protection" places the names of several citizens in juxtaposition, who are on opposite sides of common politics, and plainly thinks that he has rendered the whole movement ridiculous. I cannot but think, however, this circumstance a happy one. It is an evidence that both political parties hold identical opinions on this subject; at any rate, that a powerful section, existing alike in the two great parties of the day, have consented to act in harmony for once, and are resolved to work for the emancipation of the white laborer. The meeting at Morse's Exchange afforded the opportunity (which was so eagerly embraced) to effect this auspicious alliance. Party machinery is powerful; but that it should be ever employed to coerce its adherents into the support of so vicious a system of custom duties as is now crippling the country, would be matter for profound regret. Our magnificent section of the Union is discriminated against, its industries depressed—almost suspended—by this system. The reform sought could be achieved by mere party enterprise; and if left entirely to that, the fortunate party that shall inscribe anti-protection and anti-monopoly mottoes on its banners, will inevitably command the majority. It is the sincere wish of the promoters of the League that this sort of controversy be avoided. Certain it is that proximate free trade principles ought to prevail in the Northwest, and that speedily; and, therefore, is it not highly desirable that intelligent minds of all parties should direct their forces together toward the common end? The danger that menaces, and that, by harmonious action, could be averted now, and the advantages we may gain in a short time, it would be a calamity to postpone for five or ten years, by disagreement as to methods, by petty jealousies, and selfish intrigue.

"Protection" exerts his powers of ridicule, again, in offering objections to the name of the League. That the name of the League implies Free Trade, and the speeches delivered Tuesday night were moderated to a demand for a tariff for revenue, is, to his mind, an inconsistency that should paralyze any further effort in this direction. The League has its objects, the nature of which would not be changed by a change of shibboleth. A name is a title of convenience, not an arbitrary ruler of proceedings. I would remind "Protection" that the founders of the Constitution, being thoroughly imbued with the spirit of liberty, strove earnestly and with tedious patience for a form of words as a prelude to that immortal instrument, that should vividly express the radical idea of liberty. They must have a starting point, after which the administrators would necessarily enact practicable laws, and the nation make its way in the family of the great powers.

The title Free Trade League has precisely this significance? It stands for a radically correct idea of commercial intercourse between mankind. We are for Free Trade as against Protection, because the lesser evil is more acceptable than the greater; and because that portion of the tariff which is levied for protection, cannot possibly be levied for revenue and contributes none to the treasury. As William Cullen Bryant justly observes, revenue is derived from the goods which come in, while the object of protection is to keep the goods out. A fair and necessary tariff for revenue is all that is contended for. The existing tariff is protective, and its apologists are attempting, by amendments, to pile protection on protection—burden on burden—Ossa on Pelion. Virtue in a man with an ugly name is just as admirable as in another having the sweetest-sounding cognomen in the world. "Protection" will never be able, by directing attention to the name of the League, to break the force of arguments made in its sessions. Perhaps, however, in the hope to appease somewhat the anger of "Protection," the members may be induced to change the name, making it more nicely descriptive. I would suggest this as a substitute: A League to Resist the Taxation of Thirty Millions of People to Further Enrich One or Two Thousand Manufacturers.

In reply to the sole positive assertion of "Protection," to wit: "the present tariff is the best revenue tariff the country ever had;" for the reason, he adds, that it produces a greater revenue—I observe, that the best revenue tariff is not that which produces the largest amount of revenue, but the one that gives to the Government exactly as much as it needs. The false presentation of this argument, in such apparent confidence, by "Protection," lacks all vitality, and will not have a feather's weight, until he shall show that the excess of revenue obtained under the present tariff is *not* mainly raised from importation of articles for consumption by the working mass of the people, and which are not largely manufactured in this country. He should, before asking popular acquiescence in his dogma, be careful to demonstrate that the excess he speaks of, was not fleeced from the average class and the poor, who wear coarse fabrics, and indulge in fewer refinements of the table. Besides, if the "Democratic Administration of Buchanan" could get along on $50,000,000 obtained from importation, (with almost no domestic revenue), is it not, if such a confession is necessary, rather mortifying that the present Administration cannot pay expenses with $150,000,000—"or three times as much"—derived from the same source, with the bewildering sum, received from the excise, added? Through a protracted and awful war, the Administration did pay its way—it firmly maintained its credit. Peace is now ours, to be enjoyed, God being merciful to us, for many years. Whatever, therefore, may have been the anomalous workings of a protective tariff law, conspired with by extraordinary circumstance, "why increase, as the monopolists now clamor to have increased, taxation in the peaceful period upon which we have entered, above what proved amply sufficient during a four years' war?"

But "Protection" turns catechist. I will endeavor to answer him specifically. I will not re-produce his questions, but their character will be recalled by the reader, by my replies:

1st. It is not contemplated to repeal all imports on foreign goods; but, in this connection, "Protection" does not understand the meaning of the term un*restricted intercourse*. Intercourse of this description is not possible with protecting duties, but we are not driven to adopt Free trade to secure it. Practically, it is secured by a just tariff for revenue. Exchange of productions between Chicago and New York is not restricted, because taxes are equal in New York and Chicago. A duty for revenue, levied on importations, which would be ample for all honest purposes of Government, would balance local taxes on foreign goods, insurances, costs and delays of transportation. That would not be a restriction, in the commercial sense, on trade, though it would not be free trade. By such an adjustment the balance would be preserved. I understand that commercial intercourse between Illinois and Massachusetts is "unrestricted" at the present time, although Illinois whiskey is taxed $2 per gallon at the distillery, and Massachusetts cloth is taxed 5 per cent at the mills. We propose that commercial intercourse between this country and foreign countries shall be "unrestricted" in the same manner as it is at present "unrestricted" between Illinois and Massachusetts, viz., that no tax shall be levied upon Illinois whisky which [illegible] of Massachusetts, and not for the benefit of the Federal Treasury.

SECOND. We are not anxious to give the Government advice; we seek reform, and begin where all reformation begins, with the people. A tariff wisely based on the principle of revenue, would enable the Government gradually to remit some part of the tax on domestic manufactures. What with taking from New England and Pennsylvania manufacturers their character of monopolists, and the rapidly lightening burdens imposed by Government, there would soon occur a healthful decline in prices.

THIRD. [illegible] If the reader is not yet sensible [illegible] to defeat the threatening scheme of the Protectionists, to fasten upon the country an additionally onerous system of imposts, and obtain instead, a judicious revenue tariff, would not damagingly affect the financial ability or credit of the Government, its inability to comprehend the simplest proposition in political economy is truly to be commiserated. Let the people already pay direct taxes, I am not the advocate of that system; but, if for a time they are unavoidable, by all means let them be as light as possible. To illustrate by a single statement: Government confessedly gets almost no revenue on iron; the duties are prohibitory on most descriptions of this article. Cut down the duties one half, permit a just competition with Pennsylvania, affording the Government some income, and to the people cheap iron.—The consequence would be, for example, that the direct tax of a quarter of a dollar on every keg of nails, levied in their passage from the domestic manufacturers to the consumers, would scarcely be felt. Just so with any other articles of necessity upon which the duties are in effect prohibitory. "Lands, houses and effects" are now taxed for State purposes, and the Protectionists have at no time intimated their intention to remit this tax. No doubt their owners would rather, if they must choose the alternative, continue to pay this tax, with even an increased assessment, with the satisfaction of knowing how much they do really pay, than to feel that they are contributing an uncertain amount in indirect ways, dishonestly, for the benefit of the monopoly class.

FIFTH. The necessities of the Government do not call for $15,000,000 in taxes from Illinois; but if such were the fact, "Protection" will be puzzled to show how that sum could be increased or lessened by one system of taxation or another. It is the $15,000,000 the Government wants, and if it is not obtained by direct, it will be by indirect means. The vice of the Protectionist theory is, that, in addition to the uncertained wants of Government, which are cheerfully met, the people are mulcted of once or twice as much more in the purchase of articles, at prices made exorbitantly high by unwarrantable legislation.

SIXTH. Those who hold the Government securities are not the manufacturers, who enjoy such fabulous gains in their business, (earning, annually, 200 or 300 per cent profits,) and engage in frequent conspiracies to depress the prices of raw material, then buying it up on speculation. The people hold the Government securities, and there will be less danger of repudiation if they are simply required to pay the necessary tax for revenue (which includes interest) without, at the same time, paying an extortionary tribute to manufacturers who have already made overgrown fortunes out of them.

To conclude, I am one of those who believe the interest of the majority is the interest of the nation; that what is manifestly the true policy of the Northwest should be persistently advocated by all good citizens; that the non-manufacturing mass, numbering almost the entire population of the United States, have rights, which not only manufacturers, but Congress, should be compelled to respect. And finally, that the Free Trade League now established in this city, will be of substantial advantage to every interest in the community, promote the welfare of the whole country, and conduce to the peace of nations.

FRANCIS A. EASTMAN.

FROM EUROPE.

Our London Correspondence.

The President's Message—Financial Condition of the United States—Advantages of a Sinking Fund—The Expected United States Government Loan—Flutters in the English Money Market—Postscript—Stocks and Shares, etc., etc.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Dec. 30.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

I doubt whether any message of any of your Presidents was ever received in England with such general encomiums as the one just sent to Congress by Andrew Johnson. Our press is unanimous in its expressions of approval, the only shades of difference between the various journals being due to matters on which, from abstract reasons, it was impossible for them to agree. Leaving the arena of the public press, and entering the various "worlds" into which society in this metropolis is broken up and subdivided, the good impression produced by the Message is still more marked. I may quote in this connection, the very truthful and pertinent remarks of the *Pall Mall Gazette* of last Thursday, in relation to the Jamaica question; and before doing so, I would remind your readers that the paper containing these remarks is owned by "conservatives," although for commercial reasons it usually swims with the current of liberal opinion. The *Gazette* says, in reference to popular feeling on our Jamaica troubles: "It has shown, for instance, how very little the press influences public opinion by mere talk, and how very much public opinion influences the press. The *Times* and the *Daily Telegraph* are the most widely circulated, and might therefore be supposed to be the most influential papers in London, or, indeed, in England. Each characteristically led off with strong advocacy of all that had been done. Neither print had the least effect upon the public. The same remarks apply equally well to the tone of the press and the feeling of our business men and politicians on the President's Message, the expressions of opinion by the latter being much more complimentary and hearty than those of the former.

In the city—that business portion of our metropolis with which I have endeavored to make your readers familiar—President Johnson's message was looked for with much anxiety, and has been received with great approval. The two paragraphs in the very centre of the message—relating to monopolies and inter-state travel and commerce—are particularly appreciated, and are considered here to foreshadow a free trade policy on the part of the Federal Government at no very distant date. If you would allow me to make a suggestion, I should propose that the TRIBUNE place forthwith at the head of its columns the following two sentences from the message:

"Monopolies, perpetuities and class legislation are contrary to the genius of free government, and ought not to be allowed."

"No State can be justified in any device to tax the transit of travel and commerce between States."

If these *dicta* of President Johnson be enforced, the Northwest will not much longer have to complain of losing three bushels of grain in getting one bushel to market, nor of having to pay an exorbitant price for manufactured goods so that a few Eastern monopolists may roll about lazily in their carriages.

The President's remarks with regard to finance, and the advisability of paying off your National Debt, not of putting it as a National Blessing, are greatly commended, although some of our authorities, judging from our own experience, question the possibility of your so doing. Those objectors, however, are unaware of the advantages you possess over other nations; and Americans themselves, in the enjoyment of the many blessings which Providence has showered upon them, are sometimes prone to forget the sources of their own strength, and the security they hold for an early removal of all their present difficulties. Thus, for example, while your country possesses resources with which those of no European empire can compare, your system of government is incomparably cheaper than any yet known. What with you, is left to local action,—that State legislation—with us in England is swallowed up into the General Government; and yet England, of all European nations, is least given to centralization. Moreover, with us, government is mainly left to a non-producing, wealthy class, possessing no [illegible] economy; a class which is everlastingly [illegible] our tax-payers with pensions and sinecures. Then again, the United States are the richest land owners in the world. I refer to the "Territories"—and land [illegible] solid and unfluctuating of all [illegible] the down-trodden, suffering in [illegible] climes, are seeking to increase their wealth by enrolling themselves as citizens under your flag and developing your resources. These premises must be taken into consideration when discussing the possibility of paying off your national debt within a given period; and they are premises, moreover, upon and from which political economists in Europe have never argued, because they have never met with such precedents in their investigations.

ADVANTAGES OF A SINKING FUND.

Apart from these considerations, and as a mere affair of financial possibility, it is easy for you to pay off your debt within the period recommended by the President, namely, thirty years, and that without any extraordinary burdens in the shape of taxation being placed upon the country. A well established sinking fund is what you require. "Sinking funds" are, I believe, comparatively unknown to American finance, but we have them of various descriptions in Europe, as for example, 1. Sinking funds of one or two per cent per annum, pure and simple. 2. Sinking funds accumulative, increasing with the addition of interest saved from prior cancelment. 3. Sinking funds where the bonds are to be bought in the market at or under par. 4. Sinking funds where the bonds are drawn by lottery at par, and cannot be bought up; the first or second of these classes being occasionally combined with the third or fourth. It is obvious that a sinking fund of one per cent per annum will pay off a given debt in one hundred years, and two per cent per annum in half that period; but it requires a considerable acquaintance with the subject to understand that one per cent per annum accumulative, applied at par to a five per cent stock, will pay off the debt in thirty-seven years, and that two per cent per annum accumulative, applied at par to a six per cent stock, will pay it off within 24 years. It may sound like an anomaly, but it is nevertheless understood by financiers that a stock having a small interest in conjunction with a sinking fund, is worth more than one with a larger interest, the explanation lying in the fact of the sinking fund constantly absorbing the stock, either by purchase or by drawings. In times of panic and commercial crisis, these particular securities can readily be sold when every other description of bonds are unsaleable, for the sinking fund attachment gives a solidity to them far beyond the mere figure of interest. Peruvian 4½ per cents, a favorable example of this system, have a 5 per cent accumulative sinking fund, with drawings by lot, for the bonds, which are to be redeemed at par. To such an extent is this system acted upon in Europe that some of the continental railroads issue debentures bearing only 3 per cent interest, which they sell at 40 to 45 or 48 per cent, with a small accumulative sinking fund, the bonds being drawn by lot and redeemable at par. These bonds, however, do not meet with favor in the London market, and generally find purchasers only in the towns immediately contiguous to the lines themselves; for, to use a common expression, "they look a great deal too good to be true."

THE EXPECTED UNITED STATES LOAN.

President Johnson's message and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, lead our capitalists to believe more strongly than ever that we shall soon see the United States in the market for a loan. Now, should this turn out to be the case, you will not be sorry to learn in advance how your proposals will be received on the stock exchanges of Europe, and especially in that of London, which sets the tone to all the rest. So long ago as 1857, the Committee of the London Stock Exchange made a rule that no State or nation should be permitted to have any new loan quoted in their "list," in the event of its having failed to settle or make satisfactory arrangements with its previous creditors. This rule was made, and is still in force, in consequence of the large number of South American and other States having defaulted. "Now," say these gentlemen of our Stock Exchange, "a considerable portion of the Union, including Missouri, is in the category of non-paying States; and many of the holders of these bonds will assuredly invoke the Committee of the Stock Exchange to refuse any quotation or recognition of the new loan so long as these various State obligations remain unarranged." It may have surprised some of your readers that notwithstanding the feeling expressed by London capitalists and business men in favor of the defunct Confederacy, the Confederate loan was never once quoted on the Stock Exchange list; the negotiators of that loan never even applied to have it placed there, for they knew full well that Mississippi being a member of the Confederacy, would be more than enough to cause a decided refusal. A very good remark was made to me last Saturday, by a member of the Stock Exchange, which will bear repeating. This gentleman assured me that if the United States came into the market for a loan, one of the first questions asked will be, "What States were in the Union when Congress gave authority for this loan? will not or may not the States now unrepresented object, at some future time, to the payment of the interest, and eventually of the capital, on the ground of their not having been represented in Congress at the period of contracting the loan?" I assured him that such an eventuality would not be overlooked on the return of any State to her Congressional and other duties; but he shook his head doubtingly, and gave his opinion that it would be far safer to wait until all the States were back again in Congress. I need scarcely add that such is by no means your correspondent's opinion, nor do I think our capitalists will require any such preliminary.

PLETHORA IN THE ENGLISH MONEY MARKET.

There never was a better moment than the present for launching a "big" loan in our market. People appear ready to pour their money into almost anything that offers, provided the project be indorsed by a government or company. Our daily papers are constantly publishing extra sheets, so as to get rid of these floods of advertisements from new-fangled corporations; and some of the projects are apparently so ridiculous that, but for the names of the directors, we should almost be compelled to regard them as swindles. There is a class of people in England, and an exceedingly numerous, well-to-do class too, which would subscribe to a United States loan in preference to almost anything that might offer. It is a class of people living in good, quiet style in out-of-the-way country towns, calmly enjoying life on from three hundred to two thousand pounds a year income, most of which they put away in a stocking, hide between the bed and mattress, or otherwise guard quietly until they can learn of some safe and remunerative investment. They are a retiring class, many in number, and possessing an aggregate of wealth reaching an enormous figure. I take them to be the descendants of our old Puritans; Puritans they certainly are themselves, for if you stumble into one of their clean, comfortable homesteads, they never tire in condemning the follies and vices of the metropolis. They are always careful and saving; they find religion economical, and when "in town" studiously avoid places of public amusement, unless somebody gives them a theatre or opera ticket. They are, moreover, keen seekers after increased income, and six per cent, with indisputable security, will assuredly tempt them. Especially will it do so now, coming from the United States Government; for the class is conscientiously abolitionist, and they will believe they are doing God service in aiding a people who have set free four millions of their brethren.

POSTSCRIPT.

MONEY MARKETS.

December 30—3 P. M.

There is little doing in the stock and share markets to-day except in American securities, which have been rendered active by the favorable news as to the price of gold at New York and the growing satisfaction of President Johnson's Message to Congress. Consols are unsteady at 87⅛ to 87¼ for money, and 87¼ to 87⅜ for the account. U. S. 5-20 bonds opened flat this morning, but have since recovered, and are quoted firm to 65⅜, with a tendency upwards. Illinois Central Railroad shares are ¼ better, at 85 to 86; Erie the same, at 58¼ to 58⅝; Atlantic & Great Western bonds 1 to 1½ premium. The Liverpool cotton market to-day is reported steady; the sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. JOHN BULL, JR.

News for Farmers.

The Cattle Plague more destructive than Ever—The Farmers and the Government—Collection of Cattle Statistics—Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England—Worbena, the New Remedy for the Cattle Disease—Is the Cattle Plague Suppressed Small Pox?—Grain Prospects in England—English Payments for Wheat to different Countries.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Dec. 30, 1865.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE MORE DESTRUCTIVE THAN EVER.

The Veterinary Department of Her Majesty's Privy Council gives the following statement of the Cattle Plague attacks during the three past weeks, from which it will be perceived that notwithstanding the efforts of allopaths and homœopaths, and the scientific discussions and harangues of the whole medical and philosophic English world, the Plague is a great deal worse than ever. "These returns," we are officially informed, "do not profess to give the total number of cases which have occurred in Great Britain, but only those which have been ascertained from official information received at this office."

Number of cattle attacked in weeks ending:

Nov. 25	8,819
Dec. 2	[illegible]
Dec. 9	8,336

A general hope was entertained that the virulence of the disease would abate as the cold weather set in, but a serious reaction in the opposite direction has, however, taken place. According to the authorities, there were but three counties in England where the epidemic has not shown itself with more or less severity, and eight in Scotland; while in Wales, there are but two counties where it has broken out. This suggests to my mind, and I think it will also to your readers, that the disease is violently contagious, for we can but decide from the above fact that the difficulty of access to Wales and Scotland, due to their mountainous features, has kept the disease out of their fastnesses. From the very imperfect statistics furnished to or obtained by our Government, it is estimated that, in the regions where the disease has been known to exist, upwards of 44 per cent of the cattle have been attacked. The plague has had, and is still having its own way in Middlesex, Yorkshire and our eastern, south-midland, south-eastern, and north-western counties; whilst the remainder of the country is suffering from the disease in a less malignant form. The greatest loss has been in the metropolitan district; and we are informed that therein the number of animals attacked has reached a figure of between 61 and 62 per cent. I think I should have some difficulty in giving your readers a better idea than is offerered by these figures of the fearful ravages of this mysterious distemper.

FARMERS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

It used to be the boast of Englishmen that they could help themselves better than their government could help them; and, until lately, we were very fond of pointing our fingers in derision at those poor Frenchmen across the channel who have everything done for them and do nothing for themselves. But those staunch old "Conservatives," our farmers, are now besetting the Ministers of the Crown almost daily, praying the Government to adopt measures of the most ultra absolutist character. A general meeting of representatives of the Agricultural Societies of England was held in this city last Thursday, most of our leading agricultural nobles and gentry being present. A series of bitingly stringent resolutions was adopted, and a deputation, consisting of Lords Combermere, Hill and Leigh, Sir J. Tyrrell, Hon. C. H. Cust, Col. North, Mr. C. S. Read, M. P., with delegations from thirty counties and one hundred local agricultural societies, forthwith waited on the Home Secretary, or, as you would call him, the Secretary of the Interior. The gist of the whole series of resolutions was, that the Government should put an immediate stoppage on the cattle traffic; that oxen should not be permitted to move from one place to another, except to be slaughtered, and that foreign cattle should be slaughtered as soon as landed. Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, considered at the outset that the Government restrictions were sufficiently stringent, but the influential deputation managed to change his opinions on the subject. He remarked, at the close of the interview, that he would lay the views of the deputation before the Privy Council, together with the series of resolutions submitted to him, adding that he would report a majority of the noblemen and gentlemen calling upon him were in favor of a total suppression of the removal of stock, *even upon a man's own farm*. At this point, Lord Hill interposed and declared that such was the unanimous opinion of the deputation, and begged leave to put it to the vote; this was done, the result being the holding up of only three hands in the negative. Your readers will understand how demoralizing this Cattle Plague proves to us when our farmers are praying the Government to cut their throats for them in this manner. Fancy a man's not being permitted to move his cattle from one part of his own farm to another part.

COLLECTION OF CATTLE STATISTICS.

It will somewhat surprise Americans when they are told that the British Government has never, until now, attempted the collection of statistics relative to cattle; had such information been in existence, an immense amount of anxiety and loss might have been saved to the country. At the eleventh hour, when perhaps too late to be of real benefit, our slow coach authorities are beginning to move, and a battledore and shuttlecock correspondence between the Home Department and the Board of Trade has just resulted in the issuing of a certain form or schedule, which cattle owners and graziers, &c., are to fill up and forward to the Government by a given date. The returns required are the number of milch cows, of other cattle two years old and above, cattle under two years, sheep above and under one year, and pigs; and, when these returns are published, we shall know for the first time, what the live stock of the United Kingdom is worth. At the present time, we know nothing whatever upon the subject.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

The annual meeting of this influential society was held last Wednesday in this metropolis, and, as usual on these occasions, [illegible] most prominent land-owners and farmers were present from all parts of the country. It is almost needless to remark that the main question under discussion was the cattle plague; but little was elicited. The speakers informed each other that animals were dying everywhere, which we all knew before, and that the only remedy yet known to stop the plague was that of the poleaxe [illegible] as it may appear, everybody seems to be coming round to this conclusion. Last Tuesday week, a very interesting lecture was delivered before the society by the eminent agricultural chemist, Professor Voelcker, wherein we were informed of much that is novel and interesting in regard to the plague. The Professor stated that "careful microscopic observers had noticed, especially in the faeces of cattle attacked by the epidemic, very minute and peculiarly organized cells filled with numerous spherical bodies moving to and fro with great activity. These cells, and their animated globular contents were extremely small, so that the highest power of the most powerful microscope was necessary for witnessing their existence. According to certain competent authorities, that which produced the cattle plague was an exceedingly subtle organic matter disposed in organic cells, and only revealed by microscopic research. The cattle plague poison resembled in many respects ordinary vaccine virus; and it might be dormant three or four days before its peculiar vitalized cells, with their contents, became active." The remainder of the Professor's lecture was devoted mainly to the question of deodorizers, disinfectants and antiseptics; and on resuming his seat, a lengthy discussion ensued between the scientific gentlemen present, during which, a Colonel Talbot, who announced himself a practical farmer and owner of one hundred cows, made the following interesting statement: Until the previous Thursday, he had not had a single symptom of the plague amongst his cattle; this was due, he believed, to the copious use of disinfectants on his farm, and, in some degree, to the administration of powdered charcoal to the animals, in the proportion of one-quarter pint of the preparation daily. His cows went on swimmingly until the previous Thursday, when, although they were perfectly isolated from all other animals, eleven were attacked with the plague. One he treated homœopathically and she died; the others he treated with worbena, with the following results—six of them had already perfectly recovered, one yielded nineteen quarts of milk daily, and they were (the six) so ravenous for food that they were eating hay bands. The Colonel's opinion was that every farmer when he perceived any one of his cows or oxen off its food should treat the beast as though it had the plague, for plague it would almost infallibly be. He would administer an aperient, 1½ lbs. of treacle, 2 or 3 oz. of salts, 2 table spoonsful of sulphur, and a bottle of Day's Fluid; he would allow that aperient to work for twelve hours, and then administer the worbena. And the Colonel wound up by stating that few farmers could declare, as he could, that they had saved six cows out of nine. I am perfectly ignorant of what this worbena is, further than of its being a patent medicine discovered by Dr. Collis Brown, the inventor of that wonderful anæsthetic *Chlorodyne*, which seems almost to have superseded all others in the medical practice of this country. So far as I have hitherto learnt, worbena resembles Chlorodyne in many respects; but I will obtain further particulars in regard to it for the benefit of your readers.

IS THE CATTLE PLAGUE SUPPRESSED SMALL POX?

A well-known physician of this city, Dr. S. Parsons, writes to the *Observer* as follows: "Sir—After devoting much time to the study of the cause of the cattle disease, I have come to the conclusion that it is nothing more nor less than small pox in a suppressed form, so far as the symptoms are capable of developing themselves. Owing to the close texture of the skin attacked, the small pox pustules are not visible to the naked eye, but they can be distinctly seen after death, between the soft cellular substance and the internal skin, showing clearly the character of the disease." The doctor then suggests that every sound animal in the kingdom shall be immediately vaccinated, which, he asserts, will soon arrest the spread of the disease. I shall be curious to watch the result of Dr. Parsons' opinion, especially upon our veterinary fraternity.

GRAIN PROSPECTS.

The approach of the holidays makes business dull. The Mark Lane *Express* states that the rapid increase in the virulence of the cattle plague is beginning to tell upon the grain markets, and is sure to greatly enhance prices before long. The *Express* remarks as follows: "Already the net losses to the kingdom in this way amount to about 42,000 head, and, with a weekly increase, there is no telling what progress in the way of destruction may be made. Foreign advices show but little difference in the value of grain, [illegible] since first, from the gradual advance in the [illegible] Belgium and Holland show but little change. At Dantzic [illegible] wheat fully maintains its value, but low qualities have rather given way. This state of things pretty fairly represents the aspect of Germany, though in some places the movement is slightly upward. Odessa, influenced by Western advices, has relapsed into dullness; but at Galatz, though seasonal shipments have ceased prematurely, the tendency was upwards. Canada has become dull, and the last reports from New York show more willingness to meet us European demands, but the time is over for liberal shipments."

The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending Dec. 9, were 285,500 cwts. of wheat, and 127,631 cwts. of flour. Wheat is quoted at 48s 5d a quarter; London averages, 45s 5d on 3,986 qrs. Barley, oats and peas were at a stand-still. Beans a trifle lower.

ENGLISH PAYMENTS FOR WHEAT.

The following extract from the *Mark Lane Express* is interesting as showing the sources from which Great Britain is now obtaining her supply of cereals. I do not suppose it will take you long to put matters on a far different footing. There will be need for exertion, you observe next year, for the M. L. E. says: "There is certainly this year no excess in the growth of cereals to make up for any serious deficiency in animal food."

[illegible]

CONDENSED HUMAN FOOD.

The Elgin Milk Factory—The Fox River Dairy Region—Beef in a Nutshell—The Borden Processes, and Their Products.

PERISHABLE OF FOOD.

The larger share of the articles of human food are perishable. Milk and the meats, fruit and their preparations undergo rapid destructive changes, that render them in a short time unsuited to the animal economy. In ordinary experience this fact is accepted as inevitable necessity, and the daily visits of the milkman and the butcher are the only remedy. This excludes from the use of these more perishable forms of food a large share of humanity. The soldier and the sailor, the miner, the emigrant and the dweller far removed from this daily supply of these staples, are reduced to descriptions of food in which salt is the preservative. How serious the loss thus experienced, the history of our armies has taught thousands on thousands, while the dreaded scourge of scurvy in all ages has been the added penalty of the hard fare of the sailor and the remote voyager on land and sea. Nor is this all. Milk, one of the most indispensable elements in the household, is too susceptible to deteriorating influences not to be found often bearing a suspected purity in cases where the life and health of invalids and tender little ones depend on its condition.

GAIL BORDEN.

The question unsolved not long ago was, how shall milk, the staple in our homes, and meat, and the fruits be made to undergo a change of form, and yet hold all their values, a permanent quality for the use of humanity everywhere, and at all times. The question fell upon dull ears until it arrested the attention of Gail Borden. In the coming age, when some comprehensive chronicler enrols the benefactors of their fellow men, with Watt, who harnessed steam, and Morse who gave lightning a pen wherewith to write, and Jenner, and Morton, and other human benefactors, will be written the name of Borden, the inventor of the condensing processes of human food that bear his name.

THE ILLINOIS DUCHESS COUNTY.

Thus we pondered within ourselves as we journeyed toward the Fox River valley, forty miles away, on a mission of exploration connected with this very subject. We were to visit the Elgin Milk Condensing Factory. It is a noble dairy region, full of the pastures the deep-uddered kine love, and grasses, and fresh bubbling springs. That we all knew before.

THE DOPE PANIC.

Not many years ago the conviction came upon our city that we were being "doped" in the milk furnished our citizens, and great fright thereat rested upon the mothers of little children, paling and pining during the sickly summer, while burnt sugar and chalk, and we wot not what else of hideous cookery, it was declared were turning our milk to poison. When this was told in the press, up got the Elgin farmers in virtuous wrath, and a reporter from the TRIBUNE was sent to spy out their land, and declare that it was not these who gave us poor milk. And the tales that were told of sweet breathing kine and the shady lanes and cozy dells and breezy uplands along the Fox River, which fed the overflowing dairies of old Kane, led the distressed city back to calmness again, and there was faith in our milk and trust in Elgin. Who does not remember it? Why all this here? Let us tell you.

WHERE THEY GET THE MILK.

If this be true of the Elgin dairy district, and the cattle upon its hills and among the vales of the Fox river are thus favored among milch kine, in pasture influences, here is something to be perpetuated, and Gail Borden is the man to perpetuate it. Is Elgin milk pure and rich, and inexhaustible? Let us have it then for the city home and nursery in all its purity, for the sailor on the sea, for the soldier in his camp, the miner in the great interior region of the continent, the traveller on the arid plains, the dweller under the semi-tropics, where dairies are unknown. How shall we have it? By Borden's Process.

By this time we are at East Elgin, and find our way to the manufactory, the largest dairy in the world west of the lakes. It has a capacity of TEN THOUSAND QUARTS daily. Take a realizing sense of the actual river of milk, while you look about you. Great roomy premises, just off the railroad track, on the river side; an ice house in the rear being filled with the staple for summer use; a [illegible] supply of motor in a steam engine, for [illegible] with an abundance of steam for its own share of the processes. *Ten thousand quarts of milk a day!* not now made use of, but this is the capacity, and let us answer you as our visit replied to us, how, when the superintendent takes in this supply, "What will he do with it?"

HOW THEY RECEIVE THE MILK.

The farm wagons, morn and evening, come down the road, and in turn stand beneath a covered driveway. The familiar bulky tin cans, to the number of from four to eight, are [illegible] from each wagon and taken within the door. From each is dipped a pint of milk, and the rest is poured into the common receptacle. The farmers have an interest in sticking the tale that is told by that reserved pint of milk on the following morning, for any [illegible] of doping or diluting would then infallibly be brought to light. The rule of these Kane farmers is honesty; the pint reserved supplies the exceptions, and while it is visited upon all invariably, it has after-consequences for none but the dishonest. And so at the threshold of the factory stands Justice, not blindfold, but the widest of all wide-awakes. Thus the Company secure pure milk.

It is turned into a common receiver, and has become the property of the Company, while the farmers depart.

CLEANSING THE CANS.

But stay. The cans they bear to-day will bring milk to-morrow. Will they be carefully cleansed? Have you ever smelled of a rancid milk can, one of a heated car load, half rinsed, and finding its way back to the country to receive and start early decomposition in fresh contents of milk. The cans when emptied are instantly treated to the water cure. They are plunged into a hot bath, receive a strong douche of steam within, and a full jet of cold water completes the cleansing. The delighted farmer goes home to set away his cans for the next milking. Thus the Elgin Company meet their milk at the threshold with cleanliness, the accepted symbol of purity and honesty.

THE MAIN CONDENSING ROOM.

We are now in the main work room of the factory. In the corner, is the milk-receiving platform, with its great vat, now containing from 3,000 to 5,000 quarts of milk received this Wednesday morning. Along one side of the room from the foot of the same platform, extends the cheese vat, metal lined and steam heated, containing nearly five hundred gallons. Back of us is the condenser, and the two intermediate receptacles for the milk it is to deal with. Over our heads is a system of water and steam pipes. Under our feet the solid floor slopes from both sides to the centre, along which in a narrow trench a bright little runlet of spring water gurgles perpetually. Do you smell any odor whatever? How many home dairies, well kept according to their claim, could you enter without detecting a whiff of rancidity, where, if not from unclean vessels, at least from some crevice there lurked a taint of decomposing milk? Here a stream of water is always ready to wash out the faintest trace of milk stain. They never cry for spilled milk, but they baptize it into cleanliness with a dash of water, and send it off in company with the flowing brooklet in the floor. The odor of the apartment is as sweet as the breath of your favorite heifer, and the poets have always gone into ecstacies at the breath of kine.

THE PROCESS BEGUN.

Now the milk is in the receiving vat. It is presently drawn off into great brazen cans of the pattern that proved so fatal to the Forty Thieves. These, ranged in a circular bath of water, are steam-heated to a certain temperature, and carefully stirred all the while, only warming to deposit the albumen, but reaching nothing like ebullition. Next, the great cans are emptied into a circular vat within which is a steam coil. Steam heated again to a boiling temperature, and a thick, snowy scum rises, but lowers almost as soon as it rises, not that the scum leaves, but it is left, and the milk is safe within the condenser. Two immense air pumps created a vacuum in the copper chamber, and the milk rushed in to feed it. So the milk, two or three thousand quarts, perhaps, is in an exhausted receiver, and condensation has begun. And it is herein that the Borden process consisteth. Have you tasted burnt milk when Betty overdid the toast? All housekeepers know the difficulty of boiling milk without burning. How many of them could reduce one gallon of milk to one quart by boiling, and not burn the remainder. Mr. Borden does it, neatly, infallibly, and he does it by not allowing the heat to rise to a burning point.

BOILING IN A VACUUM.

The condenser is a strong, gourd-shaped chamber, of capacity named. All is not darkness within, for on opposite sides strong glass dead-lights are put in. Through one of these a reflector casts the rays of a powerful kerosene lamp; to the other, put your eye. The milk is in a violent commotion—foaming and lashing out its snowy spray, raining jets upon the whole upper part of the chamber. A terrible commotion—a fearful state of boiling; and yet you noticed, as you peered curiously within, your nose rested upon the plate of glass and you did nothing to protect the organ. Nor need you. The temperature is only 106 deg. Fahrenheit, as the attached thermometer declares. That is boiling in a vacuum.

CHEESE MAKING.

Let us leave this boiling to proceed while we look at the cheese process. It is the purpose of this manufactory to receive the milk product of a great dairy district. It will not do to vary its supply received, abruptly or capriciously, lest the farmers suffer, and the dairy interest be harmed. The same quantity of milk must be taken in daily, and it is convenient to have another form of conversion for safety valve, and that form is Cheese. The Cheese Factory is a modern institution in American dairy annals, but it has leaped at once into the front rank of favor. Its processes are fixed, regular and infallible. Its products have a uniformity of excellence denied to all but the very best home made articles, in proof of which see the market quotations and ask the trade. The cheese department of this Elgin establishment is represented by the best cheese making skill and the best modes of manufacture. Before us in the cheese vat five hundred gallons of milk have been gradually turning, while we looked, into a skating park of curd, gang knives slice it and slice it again, and it rises and breaks about the arms of the workmen in slender well defined sticks, until finely comminuted the curd toughens into coarse corn-like particles in a lake of whey. The latter is drawn off, and the curd dipped into hoops goes where this article will go, in its turn—to press—and the cheese-room above receives it. Walk up. This is a young factory, with cheese its new staple, but already it has a large stock of cheese of a quality beginning to be known in the market.

THE BAPTISM OF CLEANLINESS.

The cheese vat is filled and emptied once a day. It is interesting to notice how here as in every process of the premises steam and pure spring water is constantly in wait in the service of cleanliness. The cheese vat, in five minutes after it has parted with the last drop of its whey is as pure as a fresh snow fall. The hose, and tubes, and cans, and coils, every surface of wood or metal that milk or its results touches is instantly thereafter purified from such contact, leaving not the least opening for rancidity.

CONDENSED MILK.

Meanwhile the work of the condenser is at an end. A sharp hiss tells of the indignant rush of the excluded air, the vacuum is broken and from below the condensed milk, one gallon to four that entered the chamber is being drawn off into great open cans for the trade. A portion is sent cityward for the customers of the company's depot and wagons, of 57 La Salle street. Already our Chicago housekeepers are beginning to appreciate a pure milk, with "keeping" properties no milk in the natural form can ever possess, and with a white-faced purity about it that may well awaken ghastly dread in the guilty soul of every dishonest milkman. In New York city, where the condensed milk from Mr. Borden's adjoining factory in famed Duchess county, has had a few seasons the start of Chicago, eight thousand quarts of pure milk find their way to the families of the great metropolis in this form. It is becoming equally popular here, and those best appreciate why who have tried it, and now receive it daily from the Company wagons. It is better than natural milk? Yes, than most [illegible] water, for we detected [illegible] that vents while the condensation was going on. There was certainly a strong offensive animal odor it is no advantage for milk to retain.

PRESERVED MILK.

A share of the milk undergoes a process in the receiver, of admixture with the choicest of granulated sugar, and then a condensation which carries it to the consistency of thick cream. This is PRESERVED MILK, and it will keep in any atmosphere. It is sent in barrels to the tropics, and they buy it by the quart in the gulf towns. It is the most imperishable form of milk and absolutely pure, except the sugar, and useful in all cases where sugar is used with milk. A share is sealed hermetically in tin cans, for the trade. Some of these will be opened on Lake Superior, others in Idaho, or at the emigrant's meal among the mountain passes, or alongside the bayous of the South, at sea in the tropics, or among the ice, at the antipodes to mingle with tea in the home of the latter, in the South Seas—all round the world, such is the mission of Preserved Milk.

PRESERVED CREAM.

Again, a portion of the milk is set to raise cream in narrow deep pails. This cream is condensed like the milk and becomes the article coveted of ice cream, confectionery and pastry processes.

OTHER PRODUCTS.

We grow garrulous as we write of this tempting theme, but we have not yet finished. We included with milk in our first reference to Mr. Borden's process; meat and the fruits. These constitute distinct departments under one, and the same principle of reduction. Mr. Borden's Animal Juices have cost him many thousand dollars and years of patient study. He has at last succeeded in producing an extract of beef, nourishing and palatable. The piece before us looks like India rubber. This establishment at Elgin we are now viewing, is capable of reducing to this form the carcasses of *eight* beeves every day, one hundred weight of meat yielding four pounds of extract. Thus you may stow away a whole herd in your carpet sack, which will then almost realize the miracle of the five thousand fed with a few fishes, for restored to its bulk by water in the form of soup, its nutrient qualities are brought out again and an army may sit down to it and be fed. At present its expense will be likely to retain it as invalid's fare, but its future commercial value as a common staple for the outfit of voyagers and travellers where bulk and weight are to be saved, are as yet to find a limit. It is certainly immense.

FRUIT AND COFFEE.

This leaves us only to add the deserved reference to coffee, the luxury secured in its best form to dwellers all round the globe by the Borden process. It is the condensation of coffee, sugar and milk to a syrupy consistence, ready for use instantly by the addition of hot water. It is in high favor among the public at the East, and is being extensively introduced in the Western trade from this factory. The Condensed Fruit Juices, the bright and toothsome jellies of Currant and Crab Apple, and Blackberry, the concentrated cider ready to be expanded into a delicious beverage, as for various uses in the cuisine, are all among the products of this factory, and better to be understood at the Chicago depot from actual inspection, than from description here.

RECAPITULATION.

As will be seen, the industry and skill of the factory is shared by other products, though it takes its name from its [illegible], as it is in this last respect we recognize its most important mission in its relation to the health of our homes. We desire to throw stones at the cans of no one's milkman, but we regard it as a crying evil of all the food supply of our cities, the fluid infamies that are executed in the name of milk. On its purity hangs the life of your babe, and the peace of [illegible] household. It may [illegible] thousands of some [illegible] We hope it does not [illegible] hundreds of our city homes, but in this we are not of the household of Charity, for while we *hope* we do not *believe*. It is so established a fact of the average impurity of the one, set over against the tried and approved quality of the other, that the not infrequent summit of prescriptionary skill in our physicians in the treatment of young pining children is "Try Borden's Milk." What is good for the sick, reader, is safe for the well.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Assembling and Organization of both Houses—List of Members and Standing Committees—Wednesday's Proceedings—Petitions and Memorials.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 11, 1866.

The Senate met at 11 A. M. The President announced the appointment of messengers. Senator Littlejohn presented a memorial for the repeal of chapter 330 general laws of 1865, vacating a portion of Belknap's addition to the village of Whitewater; also for the vacation of a portion of George Dann's addition to the village of Whitewater.

Senator Lawrence offered a resolution constituting the Standing Committees as follows: *Judiciary*—Senators Bowman, Webb, Dewey, Sessions and F. O. Thorp.

Finance—Senators Lawrence, Shoies and George Reed.

Incorporations—Senators Cole, Bentley and Morgan.

Roads, Bridges and Ferries—Senators Lincoln, Judd and Smith.

Town and County Organization—Senators Sessions, Cole and Steele.

Militia—Senators Clark, Webb and Clark.

Privileges and Elections—Senators Meade, J. A. Chandler and Barnum.

Agriculture—Senators Wheeler, Rountree and Orson Reed.

Legislative Expenditures—Senators Bull, Elwood and Morgan.

State Affairs—Senators Proudfit, Wheeler and Larkin.

Federal Relations—Senators Bentley, Bowman and F. O. Thorp.

Education, School and University Lands—Senators Meade, Lawrence and Smith.

Banks and Banking—Senators J. A. Chandler, Fulton and Larkin.

Joint Committee on Claims—Senators W. H. Chandler, Case, and Budlong.

Internal Improvements—Senators Adams, Cole and Clark.

Engrossed Bills—Senators Fulton, Bull and Smith.

Enrolled Bills—Senators J. G. Thorpe, W. H. Chandler and Meade.

Contingent Expenses—Senators Judd, Sessions and F. O. Thorp.

Public Lands—Senators Roundtree, Adams and Orson Reed.

State Prison—Senators Barnum, W. H. Chandler and Wilson.

Railroads—Senators Littlejohn, J. G. Thorpe, Lincoln, Proudfit and Wilson.

Benevolent Institutions—Senators Webb, Littlejohn and Starks.

Joint Committee on Public Printing—Senators Sholes and Wilson.

Local Legislation—Senators Cole and Budlong.

Senator Judd offered a resolution for a copy of Revised Statutes and Session Laws for the members of the Senate.

Senator W. H. Chandler offered the following which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Information had been received of the burning of the State Reform School at Waukesha, and

WHEREAS, The public exigencies require immediate action in the case, therefore the Committee be instructed to visit Waukesha and examine into the facts of the case and report what it is expedient to do, as early as possible.

A resolution was also adopted giving to the President, the members and the sergeant-at-arms, $10 worth of postage stamps.

Senator Lawrence introduced a joint resolution adopting the joint resolutions of last session, for the government of both Houses, until otherwise ordered.

A joint resolution was adopted for a convention of the two Houses at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the Governor's message read.

Senator Chandler offered a resolution requesting the President to invite the resident clergy of Madison to open the sessions with prayer, which was adopted, only four Senators voting in the negative.

A few local bills were introduced, and one referring to a Union school district in Waupaca county, was passed under a suspension of the rules.

Senator Webb introduced a bill for the extension of the right of suffrage to males of African descent under 21 years, on the same basis as the whites, the question to be submitted to the people at the next fall election, the ballots to read "for extension of suffrage," "against extension of suffrage."

In the Assembly yesterday the principal portion of the afternoon was occupied in drawing seats.

In the Assembly to-day, a resolution was adopted granting stationery to the reporters. A resolution on joint select committee on assessments was postponed till a week from next Wednesday. A few local bills of minor importance were introduced.

A joint resolution from the Senate was concurred in for a convention of the two Houses at 3 o'clock p. m., to hear the Governor's message. Messrs. Bugh, Bates, Babcock, Lynde and Gibbons were appointed a select committee to act jointly with a Senate committee in visiting the site of the State Reform School recently destroyed by fire.

Adjourned.

Both Houses met in joint convention at three o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the Governor's message, which was well received, being closely entered into, and seemed to have a very satisfactory impression.

MINNESOTA.

Inaugural of Gov. Marshall.

Address Delivered to the Minnesota Legislature on Monday, Jan. 8, 1866.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

We enter upon the ninth year of the State of Minnesota, under circumstances of general prosperity and happiness, that call for profound gratitude to Him who has so blessed us. In entering upon the duties of Chief Executive of the State I can only hope and labor to perpetuate this condition of prosperity and happiness.

The economical, wise and just State policy pursued by my able and patriotic predecessor bequeathed to him by his enlightened predecessors—shall not be changed. Not having before been connected with the civil government of the State, and from an absence of three years, not familiar with recent legislation, I shall not be expected at the entrance of my official term, to discuss or recommend many specific measures for your consideration; nor would it properly be within the scope of an inaugural.

The able and full annual message of my predecessor—written in the light of his experience in the State Government—leaves little occasion for me to make particular recommendations.

If, as your session progresses, there shall occur to me subjects of sufficient importance, I will communicate with you by special message.

There are, however, subjects of general and paramount interest, of which I may speak now, without fear of misleading you, or exaggerating their importance.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

First, among these, are the educational interests of the State.

The munificent endowment of our schools—already nearly a million dollars in funds and millions more to be realized from the lands—needs for its application the most perfect system, the best talent and the largest experience that can be commanded. I can but emphasize the recommendation of my predecessor and the late Superintendent of Public Instruction, that this interest be committed to a separate department, whose chief shall be chosen for his special fitness for its high and responsible duties.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

In regard to the State University, it is better, in the absence of revenue, and still embarrassed with debt, to postpone organizing it; making, in the meantime, such use as is possible of the building erected, and continuing the commission that has done so much to rescue its endowment from total loss.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

I find it generally conceded among those who have given the subject thought, that the benefits of the Congressional grant for an Agricultural College can never be realized from an independent institution. It has been suggested, and I believe is well worthy your consideration, whether the objects of the grant cannot best be attained by uniting it with the State Normal Schools. One of three of these provided for by law, is already doing a noble work for education.

REVISION OF STATUTES.

An important part of the work of your session will be action on the revision of the statutes, submitted by the commissioners appointed for that purpose. The work has, I believe, been ably and conscientiously done. I recommend its adoption without alteration or amendment, save where such can be shown most clearly to be needed. It has been a great evil of our legislation that each legislature has tinkered the work of preceding ones—amending, altering, abolishing and re-enacting laws, until confusion was worse confounded. Let us have, if possible, an intelligible, orderly and symmetrical system of laws, such as I believe the work of the commissioners will be found to be, and then preserve it unchanged, until long experience shall show wherein it needs amendment.

CAREFUL LEGISLATION.

Generally, I commend care and thorough deliberation on every subject before you. Your wisdom will best be shown in enacting only ten laws, unmistakably necessary and thoroughly matured, rather than hundreds of acts, some of doubtful necessity, and few receiving that careful consideration that public laws demand.

An important reform can be effected in this regard. Let it be our record that a small amount of work was well done; rather than a large amount hurriedly and poorly done.

SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The result of the vote at the late election on the amendment to the Constitution was against impartial suffrage. Yet, as compared with the vote on a similar proposition in 1857, it has made great gains. It will be for you to judge, whether the inevitable progress of just principles of government shall have so advanced as to render the adoption of impartial suffrage probable, if submitted within another year.

GOLD MINES.

I almost hesitate to congratulate my fellow citizens upon the discovery of gold in Minnesota. The prosperity of the State rests so manifestly on the production of breadstuffs and provisions, and those manufactures which are best encouraged by abundance of food and raw material, that we have been willing to pass the golden crown to less favored communities. The well-established fact of the discovery of rich deposits of gold in North-eastern Minnesota, and the certainty of an influx of miners to develop the wealth of that region, require such legislation as will protect the miners in their rights and encourage further discovery and development. Your best guide will be the experience and legislation of the older mining States.

INDIANS.

I believe it our duty to remind the General Government that it yet has rebellious subjects who make life and property insecure over nearly one half the territory of the United States. I refer to the Indians of the Western Plains. A guerilla warfare waged by savages, limits the extension of settlements, and interrupts emigration and travel from our borders to the mineral districts of the Rocky Mountains. I appeal to the Federal Government to ignore the [illegible] Indian wars. Let the Indian [illegible] ceded tribes—they do not [illegible] than 2,000 souls—be removed to [illegible] try—a limited, well defined and guarded district, where their outrages will be [illegible] and where philanthropy may [illegible] opportunity to reclaim them from [illegible] I will not suppress my conviction [illegible] dian treaties and the general [illegible] hitherto of our Government are [illegible] useless.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Questions of Federal policy, [illegible] the great rebellion, and the nation's triumph over it, are forced upon [illegible] It deeply concerns us, as [illegible] nation—having contributed richly of [illegible] and means for the preservation of [illegible] life—that there be a just and [illegible] decision of these questions. I [illegible] that Divine Providence which [illegible] signally guided us and [illegible] a nation—who has removed the reproach of legalized human [illegible] not surrender us to evil or divided [illegible] now. I will not believe that [illegible] able and patriotic President and [illegible] both actuated by the sincerest desire [illegible] what is right—there will be any [illegible] ment. I believe I may say that [illegible] assumes with confidence, that [illegible] an offended nation will not be [illegible] late rebel, and now conquered [illegible] the future is made secure, not only [illegible] secession, but in favor of universal [illegible] and equality before the law. [illegible] the loyal men of the South, [illegible] were lately enslaved, have [illegible] all forms or devices of the [illegible] slavery.

Let us hope that Congress will [illegible] the nation's forgiveness of the [illegible] States, and admission of their [illegible] until all American citizens are secure [illegible] personal and civil rights; and [illegible] stitutional amendment representation [illegible] States in Congress, and the electoral [illegible] shall be based on the number of [illegible] I should rejoice if another step in [illegible] the Constitution could be taken [illegible] give to Congress the power to [illegible] uniform rule of suffrage.

AGAINST FOREIGN WAR.

There appear, at times, threatenings of foreign war. Let there be no more war, [illegible] such aggression as will make it a duty [illegible] our national honor. (With the [illegible] honor of our more than imperial [illegible] need fear no such insult.) The great [illegible] has wasted life and treasure enough [illegible] for one generation. Let us follow the [illegible] and example of Washington, avoiding foreign complications, and cultivating [illegible] things that make for peace.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I can only assure you [illegible] shall welcome the enactment, and [illegible] aid in the execution of all measures [illegible] shall tend to promote the material [illegible] of the State and the moral [illegible] ment of the people, which shall [illegible] wealth, yet check its undue influence [illegible] the power of associated capital; which [illegible] secure the interests of labor—free labor, the very basis of our social and [illegible] cal system; which shall enlarge [illegible] the blessings of popular education—[illegible] pillar of free government; which [illegible] provide for those benevolent institutions which are the crown of [illegible] civilization; which shall fulfil [illegible] obligations of the State to her [illegible] diery, in whose hands the sign and [illegible] our nation's sovereignty—our starry [illegible] was borne aloft amid the smoke and [illegible] of a hundred battles; finally, which [illegible] vance the standard of public morals [illegible] in this home of our adoption—the [illegible] our activities and hopes—our own [illegible] wealth of Minnesota, and that shall [illegible] the greatness and grandeur of that [illegible] that makes each man of us proud of [illegible] of an American citizen.

WILLIAM R. MARSHALL.

EXCITEMENT IN FLOYD CO., IOWA.

A Mother Poisons her Child—Elopes—The Parties from [illegible] Lake Counties, Illinois.

[From the St. Charles (Iowa) Intelligencer.]

Our neighboring town of Rockford [illegible] in a state of high excitement [illegible] count of the mysterious death of [illegible] of Mr. L. B. Nelson, of that place [illegible] elopement of the mother. The child [illegible] sprightly boy of nearly two years [illegible] some six weeks since, in a mysterious manner, and the supposition is that his death was caused by poison administered by his unnatural mother. It has since been ascertained that she purchased strychnine at [illegible] Mr. Mathews in that place. Shortly after the death of the child, and while her husband was absent at Rock Grove teaching school, Mrs. Nelson, assisted by a Mr. Pierce, of [illegible] township, packed up her household goods in part, and sold the balance, and disappeared. Mr. Pierce, who [illegible] carried her to Waverly, where she took the cars for the East, and he returned. Previous to leaving, Mrs. Nelson contracted debts at the stores to the amount of several dollars for her husband to pay, and obtained loans of small sums of money from different neighbors.

Just before the child died, [illegible] Davis, who keeps a restaurant at [illegible] street depot in Chicago, and who [illegible] Nelson's sister, came to Rockford [illegible] vate interview with Mrs. Nelson, [illegible] ately left for Chicago, making a [illegible] few hours. The husband, Mr. [illegible] to Rockford, a day or two after [illegible] fled and took from the post office [illegible] ed to her, which had arrived after [illegible] parture. This letter was mailed [illegible] and unraveled the mystery of [illegible] duct. It came from an old lover [illegible] son's, whose school she had formerly [illegible] in Milburn, Lake county, Illinois. [illegible] "Your affectionate schoolmistress [illegible] Whipple," but the real author [illegible] to be J. E. Welch, her former scholar. The letter appointed the place [illegible] to meet the writer, and made other [illegible] ments. The astonished and heart-broken husband had no suspicions of [illegible] read this letter. It is said that he [illegible] happily with his wife, and that both [illegible] garded as respectable citizens by [illegible] of Rockford. They went from [illegible] Illinois, and came to Rockford [illegible] Mrs. Nelson is very [illegible] is her ruin. The [illegible] child in [illegible]

Characteristic Speech of Gov. Brownlow—He says he is in for Death During the War.

[From the Nashville Union, [illegible]]

The building west of the Chattanooga depot, heretofore used as a military [illegible] was yesterday formally dedicated [illegible] ored High School, by appropriate [illegible] by distinguished military and civil gentlemen of this city.

Prof. John Ogden and Rev. E. [illegible] will be the Superintendents of the [illegible] which will open to-day at 9 a. m.

Besides those who took part in [illegible] ser quite a number of military [illegible] citizens were present, and the [illegible] city were well represented. The [illegible] ber of those present were colored [illegible] terested in the school.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Allen, the playing of a march by the band, [illegible] E. M. Cravath, Associate Principal [illegible] statement of the object for which [illegible] was opened. It was called the Fisk [illegible] because General Fisk had done [illegible] toward its establishment. The [illegible] 000 was expended in purchasing the [illegible] which are to be fitted up at first [illegible] High School, and afterward, if circumstances are favorable, are to be used as [illegible] Colored persons, without regard to [illegible] will be educated free of expense [illegible] ture of the school will be the [illegible] those who wish to become teachers [illegible] modations are to be furnished for [illegible] to-day, and instruction will be given [illegible] eight months during the year.

Governor Brownlow was introduced [illegible] spoke as follows:

I can only say by way of admonition [illegible] agreement to the colored friends [illegible] schools: learn to read the Word of God [illegible] learn to love and practice it; and by way [illegible] and advice I admonish you, be mild and [illegible] in your habits and spirit, and your [illegible] the white people. I advise as a friend [illegible] institution and destiny the property [illegible] have undertaken. I advise the teachers [illegible] female, to be exceedingly prudent and [illegible] do nothing offensive to the predominant [illegible]

You may think it a little strange that [illegible] counsel. I do it because if they [illegible] take away his soldiers, and pull up stakes [illegible] here, you would not be allowed to [illegible] school room a week; and if Gen. Thomas [illegible] military forces were to go away and [illegible] Legislature, at the head of which I am [illegible] be broken up by a mob in forty-eight hours [illegible]

[illegible]

I am in for the fighting during the war [illegible] fight on. I have no favor to ask of the [illegible] Hillsboro county, or any where else; and [illegible] for my judges and witness. I do not ask [illegible] of that party for any office, either now [illegible] I shall fight them to the bitterest end [illegible] the spirit that actuates them. I [illegible] marks by again admonishing you to [illegible] tious and still-tongued, for "thrice is [illegible] who has his quarrel just." Don't be [illegible] gressor in any instance. Be on the [illegible] will be sustained by the country. I [illegible] more to say.

The Cattle Disease—Letter from Wentworth.

[From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.]

By the following letter, just received from Hon. John Wentworth, it will [illegible] our information with regard to [illegible] tion with the enterprise for supplying [illegible] ern markets with Southwestern [illegible] erroneous. We cheerfully publish [illegible] munication, although we cannot [illegible] ing, upon his own showing, that the [illegible] sional embargo was passed more in the [illegible] ests of Western stock growers than [illegible] reasonable apprehension of the [illegible] fact that large droves of [illegible] driven from Texas [illegible] is indispensable, notwithstanding [illegible] shown in the following letter, that [illegible] Wentworth is not interested [illegible]

[illegible]

Editor of Commercial [illegible]

Whilst waiting [illegible] your this day's [illegible] lowing:

"We are informed [illegible] in a Company [illegible] cattle from Texas [illegible] the law in question [illegible] the interests of the [illegible] legislative trickery [illegible] the law. This [illegible] or Canadian [illegible]

"I have only [illegible] "source which [illegible] above information [illegible] every respect and [illegible]

I never heard of [illegible] any one else, as [illegible] to give his name [illegible] cause of the charge.

The Illinois State A[illegible] which I am one of the Vice Presidents, [illegible] ated the idea of such a bill [illegible] growers of the West generally, [illegible] of the spread of the cattle disease, [illegible] urged me to promptness in introducing [illegible] Had I not acted as promptly as I [illegible] were several other Western members [illegible] who would have introduced a bill of [illegible]

The public interest, in my opinion, demands [illegible] The immediate passage of such a law, and the [illegible] public interest, also, in my opinion, demands [illegible] its continuance until all danger from the cattle [illegible] disease is over, when it will terminate by [illegible] the proclamation of the President, under its [illegible] own provisions. Hastily, yours,

JOHN WENTWORTH.

Taxation of National Banks in Wisconsin.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

It is well known that an act of the last Legislature of this State imposed a tax of one [illegible] per cent upon the stock of the National Banks located within this State. This tax was levied upon the shares of individual stockholders, but was so designed as to be payable at the bank—residents of the State [illegible] being alike liable to taxation.

The legality of such taxation has been [illegible] by the banks in this and other States, and will soon be finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.

It would seem, however, that some of our town and county officials have undertaken to arbitrate upon this legal question in advance; we learn from a gentleman whose business [illegible] has made him acquainted with the circumstances, that many of the officers whose duty it is to make returns to the State Treasurer of the amount of such stock to be taxed in their respective precincts, have failed to make any returns at all. It is the duty of the town and city assessors to appraise the amount of stock owned in each National Bank, and report the same to the clerk of the county board of supervisors, who shall, in turn, report it to the State Treasurer. In [illegible] where the [illegible] stock would [illegible] those tax [illegible] until the [illegible] at all. In [illegible] Assessors [illegible] stand, it is [illegible] Board of [illegible] of the matter [illegible] public.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Senator W. H. Chandler offered the following which was adopted:

A resolution was also adopted giving to the President, the members and the sergeant-at-arms, $10 worth of postage stamps.

Senator Lawrence introduced a joint resolution adopting the joint resolutions of last session, for the government of both Houses, and all others are ordered.

A joint resolution was adopted for a convention of the two Houses at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the Governor's message read.

Senator Chandler offered a resolution requesting the President to invite the resident clergy of Madison to open the sessions with prayer, which was adopted, only four Senators voting in the negative.

A few local bills were introduced, and one referring to a Union school district in Waukesha county, was passed under a suspension of the rules.

Senator Webb introduced a bill for the extension of the right of suffrage to males of African descent, under 21 years, on the same basis as the whites, the question to be submitted to the people at the next fall election, the ballots to read "for extension of suffrage," "against extension of suffrage."

In the Assembly yesterday the principal portion of the afternoon was occupied in organizing.

Both Houses met in joint convention at three o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the Governor's message, which was well received, being closely attended to, and seemed to leave a very satisfactory impression.

MINNESOTA.

Inaugural of Gov. Marshall.

Address Delivered to the Minnesota Legislature on Monday, Jan. 8, 1866.

In the Assembly to-day, a resolution was adopted granting stationery to the reporters.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Let us hope that Congress will give the nation's forgiveness of the rebel States, and admission of their representatives until all American citizens are secure in personal and civil rights; and until by constitutional amendment representation of States in Congress, and the electoral vote shall be based on the number of legal voters.

AGAINST FOREIGN WAR.

There appear, at times, threatenings of foreign war. Let there be no more war, unless such aggression as will make it a duty to our national honor.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I can only assure you I shall welcome the enactment, and will aid in the execution of all measures which shall tend to promote the material development of the State and the moral advancement of the people.

WILLIAM R. MARSHALL.

EXCITEMENT IN FLOYD COUNTY, IOWA.

A Mother Poisons her Child and Elopes—The Parties from Cook and Lake Counties, Illinois.

[From the St. Charles (Iowa) Intelligencer.]

Our neighboring town of Rockford is in a state of high excitement on account of the mysterious death of a little child of Mr. L. B. Nelson, of that place, and the elopement of the mother.

Characteristic Speech of Gov. Brownlow—He says he is in for the War.

[From the Nashville Union, 10th.]

The building west of the Chattanooga depot, heretofore used as a military hospital, was yesterday formally dedicated as a Colored High School, by appropriate addresses by distinguished military and civil gentlemen of this city.

Governor Brownlow was introduced and spoke as follows:

The Cattle Disease—Letter from Hon. John Wentworth.

[From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.]

...would have introduced a bill of... Hastily, yours,

JOHN WENTWORTH.

Taxation of National Banks in Wisconsin.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

It is well known that an act of the last Legislature of this State imposed a tax of one and one-half per cent upon the stock of the National Banks located within this State.

Masquerade Parties in Georgetown, D. C.

[Correspondence Toledo Blade.]

In Georgetown a little private party of this description, consisting of some ten couples, has been the town talk.

Careless Shooting to Welcome the New Year.

[From the Port Huron (Mich.) Commercial.]

A little girl, eleven years old, boarding on Pine street, just west of Eighth street, received a pretty severe wound in the head, a little after 12 o'clock on Sunday night.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1866.

We are now realizing, with full force, the effect which activity in Hogs and Provisions has on the money market.

To-day, although the receipts of Hogs were comparatively light, the market showed no symptoms of becoming easier, and none but good customers were accommodated at the leading discount houses.

The rates of discount are steady at 10 per cent per annum at the banks and 1½@2 per cent per month on the street.

Eastern exchange is flat and weak, at ¼@1-10 discount buying and par selling.

The Liverpool steamer was telegraphed to-day, with advices to the 31st of December. Five-Twenties had declined in London to 65@65¼—a decline of 1¼ per cent.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 138¾, advanced to 139, and closed at 138¾. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, gold brokers:

Here, the Gold market was dull, and we have but few transactions to report at 138@138½. Silver is nominal at 128@131.

Government Bonds were in fair request. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103¾	104
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, June 1864	105½	106
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, July, 1864	105¼	106
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, August, 1864	105	105½
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, October, 1864	104	104½
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, December, 1864	103	103½
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, May, 1865	100½	100¾
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, August, 1865	100½	100¾

Local Stocks were dull and unchanged. We quote:

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 12.

7 3-10 U. S. NOTES,

And other Government Securities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. J. A. ELLIS, President.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,

Bankers & Brokers

IN

STOCKS, BONDS

And Government Securities,

No. 17 William St., New York.

New York Stock Market.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 12.

The receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours compare with those of the corresponding date last year as follows:

RECEIPTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

SHIPMENTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

The Liverpool steamer, with dates to the 31st ult., was telegraphed this morning, reporting breadstuffs dull and drooping, Five-Twenties 1¼ per cent lower, and the rate of interest advanced to 7 per cent.

The grain markets under the news from Liverpool, opened dull, but as soon as gold took an upward tendency, prices improved, and the markets became more active and firm.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, to-day amounted to only 7,340, and under this diminished supply and an active demand by packers, we note an advance in prices of ½c per lb on dressed, with heavy sales at 10¼@11c—closing firm at 10¾@11c, dividing on 200 lbs, and 11c all round for good averages.

Provisions were active and firm. Mess Pork was in fair demand, with sales of 900 brls at $26.50@27.00—chiefly at the outside figure—the market closing with buyers at $27.00 and holders asking $27.50. Rump Pork was sold at $21.00.

Highwines were neglected and nominal at $2.18@2.19.

The Flour market was quiet and steady with sales of 2,300 brls at $6.95@8.00 for Spring Extras. There was nothing doing in Red or White Winter Extras.

The market for No. 1 Spring was less active—opening ½c lower, subsequently advanced 1¼@1½c, but toward the close fell back 1c. No. 2 Spring was more active at yesterday's decline.

Corn was quiet and ¼c lower, with sales at 48½c for No. 1; 37@37½c for No. 2, and 33@33½c for Rejected in store.

Oats were more active and ½c higher, with sales at 24¼@25c for No. 1 and 22¼c for No. 2 in store—closing steady.

Rye was quiet with sales of No. 2 in store at 49c. There was no demand for Barley, and the market was dull, neglected, and entirely nominal.

Seeds were steady with sales at $7.25@8.40 for Timothy, and $2.35 for Flax seed. Clover seed was nominal at $7.00@7.25.

Beef Cattle are moderately active, and in good supply. Shippers are the principal buyers.

Hogs are in light supply with a good demand.

Groceries were steady and unchanged, with a moderate business doing in staple articles.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 12.

The following are the sales at the Union Yards:

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Review of the Chicago Provision Market.

Philadelphia Cattle Market, Jan. 8.

Philadelphia Provision Market Jan. 10.

Wool Manufactures in the United States.

Detroit Markets, Jan. 11.

Lake Commerce of Buffalo.

Pittsburgh Oil Market, Jan. 11.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1866.

FREIGHTS—The following is the tariff of the Eastern roads:

FLOUR—

WHEAT—

CORN—

OATS—

BUTTER—

BEESWAX—

HIDES—

DRESSED HOGS—

IRON—

LUMBER—The following are the yard prices. We quote:

LEATHER—

HAY—

WOOL—

COAL—

SALERATUS AND SODA—

SYRUPS—

SUGARS—

TALLOW—

TOBACCO—

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT CORNER WEST WATER AND KINZIE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express		
Night Express		
Janesville Accommodation		
Woodstock Accom.		
Fulton and Cedar Rapids		
Fulton and Iowa		
Freeport and Dunleith		
Rockford and Fox River		
Dixon		
Geneva and Elgin		

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

City Notices

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Office of Board of Public Works, Chicago, January 5, 1866.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned, Commissioners of the Board of Public Works of the city of Chicago, have completed the Assessment Roll for the opening of an alley, sixteen feet wide, from Paulina to Reuben streets...

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Office of the Board of Public Works, Chicago, Jan. 8th, 1866.

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

General Notices.

C. VAN WAGENEN'S

Celebrated Horse Salve

For the cure of Foundered, Contracted, Split or Fevered Hoofs, Galls, Wounds, Bruises, Scratches, &c., &c.

We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in recommending C. Van Wagenen's Celebrated Horse Salve as being the best article that ever came under our notice for the cure of the above-named diseases:

MUJAVIRO,

THE MOST DELICIOUS OF ALL PERFUMES,

EVERYWHERE.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, for the Freedmen...

Special Notices.

Constitution Life Syrup.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

WILLIAM H. GREGG, M. D., Sole Proprietor, New York.

MORGAN & ALLEN,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, AGENTS,

46 Cliff street, New York.

For sale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago.

Dr. Bigelow,

Is the only Physician as a Specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon.

Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 154 Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Doctor Bigelow devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society.

Hair Uprooted.

A Bilious Fever.

DR. S. SKINNER.

Price of Radway's Pills, 25 cents per box.

Dr. Webster,

164 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Specialist in the treatment of all private diseases in all their varied and complicated forms. For the past twenty years Dr. W. has made the treatment of private diseases his business and study, which has enabled him to perfect remedies which are speedy and permanent, and in all cases can be used without hindrance to business or exposure to friends. Particular attention given to all old-standing cases, such as were formerly considered incurable.

Dr. Webster refers the public to the following physicians: Dr. Deiler, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Peabody and Dr. Kennott, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Price, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. Bowen and Dr. Harlach, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Gaines, Dr. J. Bailey, Dr. James Thorn, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Hendershott, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Beatty, St. Paul, Minn.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Spermatorrhea.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the World! Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect Dye. Sold by all Druggists.

Business Cards

CHARLES RANDOLPH & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c. No. 3 Loomis Block,

Corner of Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill.

PUGH, HURLBUT & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Light, Fancy and Ornamental Castings.

Special attention paid to filling orders for Piano and Store Stools. We make Cast Iron Stable Furniture of all descriptions a specialty, and are prepared to fill orders promptly. Country orders respectfully solicited. No. 211 South Clark street, Chicago.

HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 BRIDGE STREET,

Corner Whitehall street,

NEW YORK.

Consignments solicited and advances made by L. A. OSTROM,

No. 3 Loomis Building, southwest corner Clark and South Water streets, CHICAGO.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

Special Notices.

Dr. James,

Your Destiny

Enterprise.

HELMBOLD'S NEW STORE, next the Metropolitan Hotel.

Partnership.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the firms of SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO., of Chicago, Ill., and HENRY S. HOMPTON & CO., of St. Louis, Mo., is this day dissolved by limitation.

HARMON SPRUANCE,
JOSIAH W. PRESTON,
HENRY R. WHITE,
LEWIS J. CLAWSON.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 1st, 1866.

The undersigned will continue the Commission business as heretofore, under the firm name of

SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO.

HARMON SPRUANCE,
JOSIAH W. PRESTON.

NOTICE.—The firm of C. B. HURD & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chicago, January 10th, 1866.

HURD, PRESCOTT & CO.,

Chicago, January 10th, 1866.

NOTICE—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This is to certify that I have this day sold and transferred my entire interest in the late firm of WIGHT, DUNTON & SUMNER...

G. B. SUMNER.

The business of the House of

Wight, Dunton & Sumner,

Will hereafter be conducted by

Thos. Wight and G. B. Dunton,

Under the firm name and style of

WIGHT & DUNTON

January, 4, 1866.

THOS. WIGHT,
G. B. DUNTON.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

MR. GEO. W. A. BIDDLE is admitted to an interest in our firm from this date. The style of the firm to be

CHAS. BEARDSLEE BRO'S & CO.

January 1, 1866.

CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BRO'S.

No. 50 Lake-st., Chicago.

Proposals.

STATE OF MAINE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Augusta, December 11, 1865.

SALE OF UNITED STATES LAND SCRIP.

EPHRAIM FLINT, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, December 15, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

Pile Remedy.

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

Miscellaneous.

METALS!

METALS!

N. & G. TAYLOR Co.

303 Branch Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

IN

Tin Plates,
Sheet Copper,
Round Copper,
Ingot Copper,
Pig Tin,
Pig Lead,
Spelter,
Antimony,
Babbit Metal,
Black Lead Crucibles,
American Sheet Iron,
American Bloom Sheet Iron,
Galvanized Bloom Sheet Iron,
Immitation Russia Sheet Iron,
Russia Sheet Iron,
Hoop Iron, all numbers and sizes,
Round Irom, 3-16, 1-4, 5-16, 3-8, 7-16, 1-2.
Teazle Iron,
Cast Steel,
Files of all kinds,
Rivets of all kinds and sizes,
Wires of all kinds and sizes,
Registers of all kinds,
Ventilators of all kinds,
Emery, Borax, &c., &c.

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,

217 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Ship Chandler and Sail Maker,

and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope,

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS,

FLAGS

Of every description.

Banking and Exchange.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS.

94 Broadway and 6 Wall-st., New York.

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

Government Sales.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold at Public Auction at the Indianapolis Arsenal, on the TWENTIETH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m., a large quantity of Ordnance Stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

Terms of Sale—CASH.

JAS. M. WHITTEMORE, Capt. and Bv't Major Ord. Commd'g.

LARGE SALE OF U. S. ORDNANCE PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public auction by J. G. Holland, auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, commencing on Monday, January 15th, 1866, the following articles:

R. H. K. WHITELEY, Lt. Col. of Ordnance and Bt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Army, Allegheny Arsenal.

Legal.

WHEREAS, On the twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. 1865, ...

E. AIKEN, Assignee.

Chicago, Jan. 9th, 1866.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook. City of Chicago—ss. Recorder's Court of the City of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1866.

SALE OF MERCER COUNTY BONDS.

Medicinal.

AT THE

Cape of Good Hope

THE HOTTENTOTS

Have long used

BUCHU

FOR A VARIETY OF DISEASES.

It was borrowed from these rude practitioners by the English and Dutch Physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now

COME INTO GENERAL USE.

It is given chiefly in

Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra,

For Female Weakness and Debility For Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri,

Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Retention or Incontinence of Urine, and all Diseases requiring the aid of a Diuretic,

ARISING FROM A LOSS OF TONE IN THE PARTS CONCERNED IN ITS EVACUATION.

It is also recommended in cases of

DYSPEPSIA,

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,

Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy

To cure these Diseases we must bring into action the Muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however, slight may be the attack, is sure to affect the Bodily Health and Mental Powers.

Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources. Persons at every period of life, from Infancy to Old Age, and in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes, in many instances, are unknown. The patient has however, an

ADMIRABLE REMEDY

IN

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT

OF

BUCHU.

And when taken in Early Stages of the disease, none suffer to any extent. It allays Pain and Inflammation, is free from all injurious properties, pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in its action.

It is the Anchor of Hope

TO THE PHYSICIAN,

And was always so esteemed by the late eminent Dr. PHYSIC. The Proprietor with upwards of Thirty Thousand Unsolicited Certificates and Hundreds of Thousands of Living Witnesses of its Curative Properties, accumulated within Fifteen Years, has not been in the habit of resorting to their publication. He does not do this from the fact that

HIS REMEDIES

RANK AS STANDARD.

They do not need to be propped up by Certificates. The Science of Medicine, like the Doric Column, should stand simple, pure and majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its capital. His

SOLID AND FLUID

EXTRACTS

Embody the full strength of the Ingredients of which they are named. They are left to the inspection of all. A ready and conclusive test of their properties will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory. These Remedies are prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist, of Sixteen Years Experience,

And we believe them to be reliable; in fact, we have never known an article lacking merit to meet with a permanent success, and Mr. HELMBOLD'S success is certainly prima facie evidence. His

DRUG AND CHEMICAL

WAREHOUSE

In the city of New York, is not excelled, if equalled, by any in this country, and we would advise our readers when visiting that city to give him a call and judge for themselves.

Medicinal.

SOLDIER!

SOLDIER!

OR

CITIZEN,

CITIZEN,

H

Your attention is respectfully asked to

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS!

We positively assert that it will restore to

Strength and Vigor

NOT DEPENDING

ON ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS.

O

DYSPEPSIA

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER,

And Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS!

These Bitters have performed more Cures

O

GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

Have more Respectable People to Vouch for Them!

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion,

And will pay $1,000

To any one who will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

F

Observe the following Symptoms:

REMEMBER.

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and can't make Drunkards, but is the BEST TONIC in the WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

L

JOHN S. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Feb. 5, 1864.

A

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM.

N

From the REV. THOS. WINTER, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

PRICE,

Single Bottle $1, or a Half Doz. for $5.

D

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory

NO. 631 ARCH-ST., PHILA.

JONES & EVANS,

(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.)

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1866.

THE CITY.

THE TRIBUNE can be procured on Sunday morning ... No. 39 West Lake street.

LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY.—The name of the Lumbermen's Insurance Company was inadvertently omitted from the statement of insurance ... published in our city column yesterday.

TEXAS OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—Parties desiring a supply of the celebrated Texas Osage Orange Seed will be interested in knowing that C. B. Whitman, No. 165 Lake street, has just received a large quantity direct from responsible growers in Texas, which may be relied on. He is prepared to fill orders in any quantity. See advertisement in another column.

CHICAGO CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC.—This school of music commences its next term on the 29th of January.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—The prayer meeting at the First Methodist Church yesterday morning was well attended ...

THE TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE OF HARTFORD—...

ACCIDENT ON GRAND STREET.—Between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon a portion of the front wall of the building ...

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Verdict in the Twelfth Street Bridge Accident Suit—Patent Rights—The Insurance Case—Probate Business—Criminal Trials.

UNITED STATES COURT.—Before Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge.—No business of importance was transacted in this Court yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Hon. John M. Wilson, Chief Justice, and Hons. Joseph E. Gary and John A. Jameson, Associate Justices.

Sayles vs. The Chicago West Division Railroad Company.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY.—Before Hon. Erastus S. Williams, Judge.

COUNTY COURT.—Before Hon. J. B. Bradwell, Judge.

The bond of Lincoln Clark for $14,000 as guardian of Charles Becker, was approved.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Before Hon. Mark Van Buren, Judge.

POLICE COURT.

Thefts—Drunks and Disorderlies—A Free Fight.

WHOLESALE THEFT OF CLOTHING.

Patrick Bulger and George Baldwin, two young and respectable appearing men, were placed in the dock ...

ALLEGED HORSE THIEVES.

VIOLATION OF ORDINANCES.

THE ROBE THIEVES.

VAGRANTS.

PUGILISTIC.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held at Police Headquarters, corner of Washington and LaSalle streets, yesterday afternoon.

BILLS AUDITED.

ASSISTANT HEALTH OFFICERS.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Collections in Cook County for 1865.

The African in Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.] NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

The prevailing feature in the stock market is the continued desire to sell among large holders of railroad shares.

CLOSING PRICES. GOVERNMENTS. GOLD. MONEY. PETROLEUM. DRY GOODS.

Cincinnati Market.

Milwaukee Market.

St. Louis Market.

New York Market.

New York Stock and Money Market.

General Notices.

AGENTS WANTED all over the States to sell the patented "SMOKER'S CHARMER." ... Liberty st., New York.

MONEY! ... WILLIAM D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.

MARINE MILLS, 66 & 68 North Canal Street. We are prepared to furnish to the trade at short notice and in any quantity Kiln-Dried Corn Meal, put up expressly for the Eastern and Southern markets. Also, Dealers in all kinds of Flour, Feed, Grain, &c. MERRING & PUNDT.

NOTICE.—From and after this date, MR. WALTER L. PECK becomes interested in the Chicago Branch of our House ... CUPPLES & MARSTON. Chicago, Jan. 1, 1866.

ESTABLISHED 1831. CUPPLES, MARSTON & PECK, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in CORDAGE, TWINE, PAPER, ... Wooden and Willow Ware, 106 South Water Street, Chicago.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

ITALIAN OPERA.

J. GRAU, ... Director.

MR. GRAU has the honor to announce that he will give a season of

FOUR NIGHTS OF ITALIAN OPERA,

COMMENCING TUESDAY, January 16th, 1866,

On which occasion will be given

FOUR GRAND REPRESENTATIONS

Of Meyerbeer's Posthumous Grand Opera

THE AFRICAN.

The success of this great masterpiece of the greatest modern composer, is unparalleled in the history of operatic representations.

The immense facilities at Crosby's Opera House for Splendid Spectacular Effects will enable the management to present this great musical scenic pageant in a style of Unexampled Magnificence. With additions to the Great Choral Department, And a larger accession to the Grand Orchestra, which will constitute the greatest instrumental ensemble ever realized in Chicago.

The effect of the representation will be enhanced by the appearance of the accomplished Zavistowski Ballet Troupe and M'lle Antonini, Principal Danseuse of Grau's Opera Troupe, in the Grand Coronation Scene of the Opera.

Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 16 and 17, The African, With its grandeur and splendor, never before equalled in any Opera House in America.

No Increase of Prices.

The African will be produced with Entirely New Sceneries, painted expressly for this Opera, including in the third act, Between Decks of a Large Ship, With entrance to the principal cabins, and the great Mancanilla, or Upas Tree, In the fifth act, by Messrs. VOEGTLIN and MAEDER, the celebrated Scenic Artists.

NEW AND GORGEOUS COSTUMES. NEW PROPERTIES.

Commence at Half-Past Seven o'clock.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE. LEONARD GROVER & CO. . . . . . DIRECTORS.

BENEFIT, AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE of the Eminent American Actor, Mr. James E. Murdoch

HAMLET, Prince of Denmark.

BAL MASQUE.—Masquerade Party at Martine's Chicago Dancing Academy, will be given ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 18TH. J. EDWIN MARTINE.

Powers' Gymnasium. For Ladies and Gentlemen, 116 and 118 Randolph street.

NORTHWESTERN GIFT CONCERT! CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, January 31st, 1866. Fourth Distribution of Gifts! 20,000 Tickets at $1 Each. WM. A. BRADFORD & CO.

Stop a Moment! Don't You Do It! You Will Regret it! ... CHAS. E. BROWNE. Room 11 Tyler's Block, 17 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FURNITURE. ... Regardless of Cost! ... WM. W. STRONG, 203 Randolph street, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN

Amusements.

Benefit of "The Church of God." At the Church, (Rev. A. T. Shoemaker's) COR. WARREN AND ROBEY-STS. On Monday Evening, Jan. 15 RELIGIOUS READINGS! BY PROF. A. McCOY, THE DISTINGUISHED ELOCUTIONIST. SUBJECT: "Shakspeare a Student of The Bible."

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE. LEONARD GROVER & CO. . . . . . DIRECTORS.

POSITIVELY LAST FASHIONABLE MATINEE BY THE Great Star Combination. Saturday Afternoon, Jan. 13. LOVE'S SACRIFICE. EVOLUTIONS GRACIEUSES! By the Celebrated Concert Skater, MISS CARRIE A. MOORE. Only Thirty Cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. McVICKER & MYERS . . . . . Managers. Friday, Benefit of Mr. John Brougham. FLIES IN THE WEB.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. COL. J. H. WOOD . . . . Proprietor and Manager.

THE JUVENILE CLASS OF G. Mirasole's Dancing Academy, 214 WABASH AVENUE.

MAMMOTH GIFT CONCERT! AT SMITH & NIXON'S HALL, Saturday, January 27th, 1866. 30,000 TICKETS AT $1.00 EACH. S. H. NOBLE & CO.

FIFTY DOLLARS! Fifty Dollars! Fifty Dollars! ... H. F. OLMSTED, Agent.

Brick Machines. Hall's Improved Machine ... Messrs. Whitney & Wentworth, Chicago. Peekskill Manufacturing Co., Peekskill, N. Y.

BURRALL'S Patent Iron CORN SHELLERS. 197 Lake Street.

For Sale—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—On five years' credit, ...

FOR SALE—House and Lot No. 351 Calumet avenue.

FOR SALE—Pine lands.

FOR SALE—24x90 feet with brick house ...

FOR SALE—A fine residence at Cottage Grove ...

FOR SALE—A very valuable fruit farm ...

FOR SALE—On five-year credit, without any money down, ...

FOR SALE—A farm of 920 acres, 9 miles west of Kankakee City ...

FOR SALE—A two-story frame house and lot on Chicago-ave near Wolcott-st. ... THOMAS C. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—50,000 acres of choice land ... D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Sharp, the N. W. ¼ Section 22 ...

FOR SALE—Two fine houses and lots, corner of Lake and Elizabeth-sts. ...

FOR SALE—A good residence in one of the best neighborhoods on the West Side ...

FOR SALE—House and lot half a block from Union Park ...

FOR SALE—A farm of 295 acres in the Wilmington, (Ill.) coal region. ...

FOR SALE—A North Side residence ...

FOR SALE—80 Lots in Brown's Addition, ... WALKER & KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.

Found.

FOUND—On Sunday last, on Clark street, a Wallet containing money ...

To Rent.

TO RENT—Large room, second floor, Brick Block, No. 29 South Canal street. Inquire of RANDALL BROS., 138 Randolph street.

TO RENT—House containing 11 rooms ...

TO RENT—Very handsome Furniture, sufficient to furnish a medium sized dwelling ...

TO RENT—A desirable front room, ...

TO RENT—Five beautiful rooms in the new house No. 165 West 12th street.

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms without board. No. 51 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—The first-class store No. 176 Lake-st. Apply at the premises.

TO RENT—Storage—Capacity of about 800 barrels in good basement. FARGO, BILL & CO.

TO RENT—Office—Room No. 3 in building 42 LaSalle-st. ...

TO RENT—Furnished rooms with or without board. Inquire at MRS. HALL'S, 221 East Madison-st., second floor.

TO RENT—A pleasantly located house ...

TO RENT—Gelis Hotel, corner Canal and Mitchell streets. ...

TO RENT—Room to rent and furniture for sale, in the Portland Block. ...

TO RENT—Brick store No. 130 West Randolph street. Fixtures for sale.

TO RENT—Rooms 3 and 4, 17 Wells street. ...

TO RENT—The premises No. 215 Park avenue, ...

TO RENT—A large pleasant office on second floor ... SMITH & NIXON, Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—Furniture for sale—A pleasant house, South Side, ...

TO RENT—Store 193 Lake-st. Rent very low to a good tenant. Apply to J. P. OLINGER, 41 Clark st., Room 2.

TO RENT—Double Store. The large double store, 201 and 203, ...

TO RENT—Office No. 2, Dole's Building, corner Clark and North Water-sts. ...

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, AUCTIONEERS. CATALOGUE SALE OF High class, original, Foreign and American Oil Paintings, AT AUCTION, On TUESDAY EVENING, January 16th, at 7½ o'clock at our salesrooms, 47 Dearborn street ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

1,000 SACKS TURK'S ISLAND SALT AT AUCTION, On THURSDAY, January 18th, at 9½ o'clock, at BUTTERS' Auction Rooms, 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn Street. ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE—Of Condemned Government Property, at Springfield, Ill. ... Springfield, Ill., Jan. 9, 1866. JAMES CAMPBELL, Capt. and A. Q. M.

TAYLOR & KINZIE, Commission and Forwarding Merchants. Provisions and Fish Inspected and Repacked, promptly, at our House, or elsewhere. ... Foot of South Water street. Chicago, Jan. 6, 1866.

WHITE GOODS! BY THE PACKAGE. SPECIAL IMPORTATION. ... GEO. A. WICKS & Co., ... Franklin street, New York.

WESTERN INVENTORS' AGENCY.—BRENER, LAPRADE & CO., Civil Engineers, 164 Randolph-st. ...

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—As Clerk ...

WANTED—Situation—By a young girl, to do chambermaid ...

WANTED—Situation—An experienced outdoor business ...

WANTED—Situation—By a young man, as porter in store ...

WANTED—Situation—In a Dry Goods, Clothing or Grocery Store ...

WANTED—Situation—As copyist, by a young man who writes a fair hand ...

WANTED—Situation—In a store or office, by an honorable man ...

WANTED—Situation—By an experienced girl, in a nice American family, to do housework. ...

WANTED—Situation—In a blacksmith shop, by a young man ...

WANTED—Situation—A young man of nine years experience in the dry goods and book-keeping ...

WANTED—Situation—To Mill Owners—A first-class miller ...

WANTED—Situation—By a competent bookkeeper, ...

WANTED—A situation as housekeeper or seamstress. ...

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—Partner—In a light, legitimate business ... Apply at 118 South Clark-st., Room 21.

WANTED—Partner—With a cash capital of $300 to $400 ...

WANTED—Partner—Theadvertiser has some $3,000 ...

WANTED—Partner—With a cash capital of Two Thousand Dollars ...

WANTED—Partner—A man with a capital of from $15,000 to $20,000 ...

WANTED—Partner—A good business man with 500 to 1,000 dollars ...

WANTED—Partner—To buy a half interest in a manufacturing business. ... Address P. O. Box 2143.

WANTED—Partner—With $2,000 to $3,000 capital ...

WANTED—Partner—In the produce and provision commission business ...

WANTED—Partner—To take interest in a first class flouring mill ... P. O. Drawer 3011, Chicago.

WANTED—Partner—With $3,000 to $4,000, in a neat, profitable manufacturing business ... Inquire at 164 Washington street.

WANTED—Partner—In business that has paid net 100 per cent. ... C. C. MESERVE, Room 2, ...

WANTED—Partner—Thoroughly acquainted with the Provision business ...

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—By a gentleman, an unfurnished room suitable for lodging. ...

WANTED—To Rent—A moderate sized Store, suitable for a light wholesale trade. ...

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Vessels, suitable for grain and lumber trades, ... R. S. HALSTED & CO., 4 Pardee's Building.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, a three horse power steam engine and boiler, at 145 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—A Rare Chance—A new stock of family groceries, at No. 189 South Franklin street.

FOR SALE—I will sell my entire stock and tools, in Logansport, Ind., ...

FOR SALE—Cheap—One steam engine, ...

FOR SALE—New Osage Orange Seed. ...

FOR SALE—Fixtures and lease of store 181 So. Clark-st., corner Monroe. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—The lease and furniture of a desirable house suitable for a boarding house, ...

FOR SALE—Shelves, Counters and Showcases, at 37 State-st.

FOR SALE—Steam Engines—One horizontal, cylinder 7½x16; one 5-horse warranted in good order. Apply at the Chicago Steam Laundry Co., 53 West Madison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—I have got some of the best saloons, hotels, restaurants, grocery stores and boarding houses in this city ... Apply to G. W. FEW, 111 South Water street.

FOR SALE—In Chicago—A flouring mill, with two run of stones and dryer; also, a distillery ... KRAEFFT & CO.'S, No. 12 State-st., or Columbian Mills, No. 331 North Water-st.

FOR SALE—A rare chance for a Physician to buy the whole or half interest of one of the largest and best paying Medical Dispensaries in the city. Address P. O. Box 1486, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A Saloon, centrally located and doing a good business ... 129 Dearborn-st., near the Post Office.

FOR SALE—A superior Cigar Stand, with lease, stock and fixtures, at a bargain ... WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—One undivided half or whole interest in a first-class grocery, ...

FOR SALE—Vessel, the brig Iroquois ...

FOR SALE—To Lumber and Grain Dealers—...

FOR SALE—One black walnut desk, two side show cases, two counters ... NOWLEN & McELWAIN, 57½ Clark-st.

FOR SALE—The lease and fixtures of store No. 180 Randolph street. Inquire of the premises.

FOR SALE—Schooner Meridian and schooner Denmark. Inquire of WM. G. CRONKRIGHT, No. 200 South Clark st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—Schooner Peoria. Inquire at 193 South Market-st.

FOR SALE—The new Schooner Cynthia Gordon ...

FOR SALE—200 tons Briar Hill coal, cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. DAVIS, POPE & CO., 10 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—Coarse diamond C and ground solar salt, in lots to suit purchasers. DAVIS, POPE & CO., 10 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—Best city cooperage, pork barrels and lard tierces, ... DAVIS, POPE & CO., 10 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—Three 8 feet bed 20 inch swing ... engine lathes; ...

FOR SALE—Water Power—The undersigned has a good 6-feet-head water power ... D. B. DENNEY, Kankakee City, Ill. January 1, 1866.

FOR SALE—One Engine, 18-inch cylinder, ... Corner Clark and 12th-sts., Chicago.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Gentlemen travelling ...

WANTED—To have those who are interested in ...

WANTED—A hotel man, with ... Marshalltown, Iowa.

WANTED—All men who wish to make $200 per month, ... Room 8, 166 Randolph street.

WANTED—Any one having either dry or milch cows, for sale cheap, ... Address Box 8124, Chicago ...

WANTED—$55 a month—Agents wanted, male or female, ... LOCKWOOD & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Employment with a civil engineer or surveyor, by a young man ...

WANTED—To exchange 80 acres of good land in Wisconsin, ... 120 South Water-st.

WANTED—Greatest book out for agents. ... "SAINTS' REST," 125 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A good, first-class cook, male or female. Apply at New York House, Randolph-st., No. 229.

WANTED—1,000 "Nasby" lovers to sell his great work "Nasby Papers." Address "SAINTS' REST," 125 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To purchase a second-hand fire proof Safe. Apply to C. HOLLAND, President Ins. Co., office corner Randolph and LaSalle streets.

WANTED—Discharged officers and soldiers in want of employment ...

WANTED—1,000 good canvassers. New and extraordinary inducements. ... J. A. STODDARD & CO., 12 Clark street (Box 3239), Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Attention!—$7.00 made from 50 cents. ... Address, "R. WATSON & CO., Box 353, Chicago.

WANTED—$5,000 a year—Canvassers for the NEW CRYSTAL DOOR PLATES and Stencil business. ... HOSEA HARVEY, 172 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A neat, stylish Overcoat, Business Suit, Velvet Vest, Dress Coat, Pants (finest goods)—... GRANGER'S Merchant Tailoring Rooms, 130 South Clark street.

WANTED—Sheep—From fifty to one hundred good, sound ewes, ... THOMAS C. MORGAN, Ainsworth, Cook county, Ill.

WANTED—$1500 per year. We want agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. ... SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine, ...

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—2 book-keepers, 1 salesman, 2 assistant book-keepers, ... CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION, 118 South Clark-st., Room 21.

WANTED—Immediately—10 railroad hands and 13 woodchoppers. ... CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION, 118 South Clark-st., Room 21.

WANTED—2 teamsters, 1 carriage driver, ... CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION, 118 South Clark street, Room 21.

WANTED—Salesman—In a grocery house on So. Water-st. ...

WANTED—Immediately, 100 laborers to go South. ... MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—An active, energetic and really reliable gentleman to travel ...

WANTED—1 clerk, 1 salesman, 1 dry goods salesman, 1 book-keeper, ... MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—All persons looking for employment, to apply at 87 Washington street, Room 5, up-stairs, ... MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—2 clerks, 2 salesmen, ... MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—Five hundred men to go south, ... 101 Washington-st., Room 1, up-stairs. GIVENS & CO.

WANTED—A first-class salesman, ... Address Drawer 6154.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Girls, to work in a laundry. Inquire at the Chicago Steam Laundry, 93 West Madison street, Chicago.

WANTED—A girl, who is capable of cooking, washing and ironing. No other need apply. A German preferred. Apply at 176 North Clark street, up-stairs.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework—German, Swede or Norwegian. For further particulars call at No. 11 Adams street, South Side.

WANTED—A girl, to take care of a baby during the day. Apply at 84 Rucker street, corner Adams.

WANTED—A good cook, at 57 Pine street. References required.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework for a family of three, on the West Side. Apply at 80 Dearborn street. References required.

WANTED—Immediately—An experienced nurse to wait on a sick lady. Must come well recommended. Apply at No. 79 Lake-st.

WANTED—A girl to do kitchen and dining-room work. Must come well recommended. Apply at No. 50 S. Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A girl, to do general housework. Apply at 235 Ewing street, West Side.

WANTED—A Girl—To do general housework in a small family. Liberal wages will be paid. Apply at 83 Warren-st.

WANTED—Four first-class milliners, to go to pleasant towns in the country. ... 58 and 60 Lake street.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A few day boarders can find a comfortable home in a private family. ... Inquire at 285 Michigan street.

BOARDING—A respectable young lady, ... Apply at 32 Fourth avenue. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A desirable, furnished room, in a good location, suitable for two gentlemen, ...

BOARDING—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board; also, day boarders at 159 Washington-st., half a block from Chamber of Commerce.

BOARDING—Boarders wanted at 47 So. Clark-st. Twenty-one meals $4.50. Meals at all hours.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can have board, ... Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—One small room, furnished, and two large rooms, unfurnished, to rent with good board at 51 South Carpenter street.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with day board in a private family, at 313 Wabash avenue.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at ...

BOARDING—By the day or week at the large house, 296½ State street, by Mrs. W. A. FOSTER. References required.

BOARDING—Good accommodations with board at 43 West Washington-st.

Lost.

LOST—In the Madison street car, on the evening of the 9th inst., ... DR. FOX, 59 Randolph street, ...

LOST—Ten Dollars Reward—A black and tan dog, with silver collar on, marked "BRYAN." ... 289 So. Clark-st.

LOST—On the 11th inst., a Black Newfoundland Dog, about one year old. ...

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—...

WANTED—All Good Agents ...

WANTED—Agents—In every county in the United States, ...

WANTED—Agents—The Life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, ... HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 21 Lombard Block, P. O. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—To canvass for "History of Illinois" ...

WANTED—Agents—To travel through the South and West ...

WANTED—Agents—Everywhere ...

WANTED—Agents—To ... L. J. BARTON, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—Agents—...

WANTED—Agents—...

WANTED—Agents at "Nasby Papers." Address "NASBY, ..."

WANTED—Agents—...

WANTED—Agents—...

WANTED—Agents—...

WANTED—Agents—$150 a day paid good agents, ...

WANTED—Agents—Ladies ...

WANTED—Agents—$200 ... B. B. LANDON, Agent, 58 Michigan avenue.

WANTED—Agents—For GLOBE SEWING MACHINE. ... ATKINSON & CO., 164 Randolph-st., Room No. 6, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—... "THE FIELD, DUNGEON AND ESCAPE," by Albert D. Richardson. ... TREAT, 117 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—In Chicago and elsewhere ... GOLDEN & CO., 1 South Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—Female Agents to canvass for a work ... STODDARD & CO., 12 Clark-st., Box ... Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$25 a week— ...

WANTED—Agents—Active ... J. R. WALSH & CO., Publishers.

WANTED—Agents—$175 a month, to sell the "Universal" Family ... Drawer 6374, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$150 a month, to sell THE IMPROVED $20 LAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Address DANE & CO., ...

WANTED—Agents—The ... for Agents in Lloyd's BATTLE HISTORY of THE GREAT REBELLION ... B. B. LANDON, General Agent, 58 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—By a gentleman and wife, ...

BOARDING—Wanted—by a French gentleman, ... private family. ... Address P. O. Box 3135.

BOARDING—Wanted—By ...

BOARDING—Wanted—By young gentleman ...

BOARDING—Wanted— ... J. P. STREETER, Adams House.

Stolen.

STOLEN—From the subscriber, corner LaSalle and N. Water-sts., Chicago, Saturday, Dec. 9th, a Grey Horse, ...

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1866.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed on Saturday at 139¾.

The 130th Illinois Volunteers have left Fortress Monroe for home.

The Algonquin and Winooski will be ready for the race, it is expected, on the 9th inst.

The reported flight of Juarez to San Antonio, Texas, is contradicted by the Herald of that city.

The amount of national currency issued last week was $3,462,235. The total amount in circulation is $228,026,290.

Lieutenant Swann, nephew of Gov. Swann of Maryland, committed suicide on board the frigate Vermont, on Saturday.

Wm. Mackay, cashier of the sub-treasury at San Francisco is a defaulter to the amount of ...

Unsuccessful efforts have been made to have Gen. Sweeney restored to his rank in the regular army.

Gov. Curtin's health has been much improved by his visit to Cuba, and he contemplates a speedy return.

The list of awards to the captors of the assassination conspirators will be submitted on Monday to the Secretary of War for approval.

Gov. Marshall, of Minnesota, has appointed J. D. Ludden, Esq., of Stillwater, his private Secretary.

The reply of our "protection" correspondent to F. A. Eastman's letter in behalf of free trade, is unavoidably crowded out of this issue, but will appear in Tuesday's TRIBUNE.

Sheridan has sent his old enemy, Early, whirling again. Referring to Early's recent letter he shows that he captured more prisoners than Early reports his whole force to have been.

Hon. James Harlan has been elected United States Senator for the long term, and Governor Kirkwood for the short term, by the Iowa Legislature.

Two thousand post offices have been reopened in the South. In three hundred of them ladies have been appointed postmistresses, no men being found loyal enough to take the oath of allegiance.

The Fenian Head Centre, Stephens, has written a letter to O'Mahoney, of New York, indorsing his conduct during the present imbroglio. The letter is pronounced a forgery by some of the New York Fenians.

The Union School House, at Titusville, in the Pennsylvania oil region, was destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. Loss ten to twelve thousand dollars. The fire commenced at about 9½ o'clock in the morning. The scholars were all in, but effected their escape, with their books, etc.

The President was waited upon Saturday by a committee of ladies of the National Colored Home Association, who urged that he should not grant the application of a land owner at Georgetown, D. C., a portion of whose land is occupied by buildings for helpless colored people.

The Cincinnati Commercial announces itself at the head of all its fellows in local circulation (upon which is based the Post Office list), and by way of supplement gives these figures of advertising receipts during the three months ending December 31, 1865: Commercial, $45,053; Gazette, $30,361; Times, $17,811; Enquirer, $15,901; Volksblatt, $10,741; Volksfreund, $7,492.

The distillery in the lower part of the city of Keokuk was discovered to be on fire about one o'clock last Tuesday morning, and in spite of all efforts to save it, the building with most of the contents was destroyed. The loss sustained by Cunningham & Butler, proprietors of the establishment, is estimated at $10,000.

The Muscatine Journal says the aggregate shipments from that place, during 1865, were:—Wheat, 204,910; Corn, 75,393; Oats, 285,920; Rye, 26,165; Barley, 11,813. The Journal says further, that it is estimated three-fourths of the shipments, and probably more, have been made by river to St. Louis. Railroad tariffs of course largely divided the market.

There was another move of the ice in the Mississippi at St. Louis on Saturday, by which the following steamers were sunk: Nebraska, Belle Memphis, Calypso, New Admiral, Empire City, Rosalie, Mollie McPike, Argonaut and City of Pekin. In addition to these, two ferry boats, two barges, and a canal boat were sunk. Several persons are rumored to have been drowned.

A number of ship-owners who cared more about self than patriotism, during the war transferred their vessels to neutral flags, and now, that the war has ended contrary to their expectations, in the victory of the Union, they find that an act of Congress is necessary to get their vessels back under our own glorious flag. They are now raising a fund of $500,000, by assessing each vessel requiring aid of the character noted, 10 cents per registering ton, to use in operating upon Congress. The predicament these men find themselves in is not calculated to excite much sympathy among patriotic men.

Charles Carrington, the youthful murderer hung at Buffalo, on Friday the 5th, was buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, and the press of that city were largely visited with indignant correspondents, outraged that hallowed ground should thus be desecrated. The Democrat dismisses the great local question with this final answer: "Mrs. Carrington owns a lot in the cemetery, and we do not believe that the Superintendent or Commissioners of Mount Hope had any legal right to refuse her the privilege of burying her son's remains upon it. Our merciful laws do not follow a criminal beyond the grave; nor do they impose disability upon his relatives. In our judgment Mrs. Carrington had a right to bury her son at Mount Hope, and we can see no impropriety in her doing so."

The election of James M. Scovell, of Camden, to be President of the New Jersey Senate, ...

The Louisville Journal says it is but justice to state that the frauds now undergoing examination, and alleged to have taken place in the Quartermaster's Department of that city, are not in any way connected with the Quartermaster's Department of the Depot of Louisville, which for the past sixteen months has been in charge of Colonel George F. Clark, Chief Quartermaster's Depot, whose ability and integrity has never been questioned. ...

Cleveland is determined to reform its sewerage, and the city engineer, John Whitelaw, has reported an elaborate plan, involving an expenditure of over $70,000, which the Leader states as follows: ...

Last Wednesday, when the United States Court at New York was about to put upon trial Charles James Roberts, the counterfeit engraver, information was received that he had the night previous coolly walked out of jail with his bondsman, and that he was by that time far on his way to Canada. The arrest of this man, says the Commercial Advertiser, cost the Government a vast amount of labor, and considerable expense; the proofs against him were so clear that he had consented to plead guilty to a minor degree of forgery, upon being brought before the court; and the extent of his counterfeit operations was enormous ...

The best possible evidence that the Massachusetts "constabulary" is unpopular, is furnished in the announcement of the Boston papers that Col. William S. King, Lord High Constable of the Commonwealth, is about to resign. ...

The Naval Trial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The Winooski is waiting for her opponent, the Algonquin, to get ready for the race. They will commence on Monday ...

From Quincy.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 13.—...

Nebraska Legislature.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Jan. 13.—The Nebraska Legislature ...

FROM WASHINGTON.

Awards to the Captors

Important Congressional Political ...

THE ST. LOUIS ...

Nine Steamers ... Persons Reported ...

THE IOWA SENATORS.

Hon. James Harlan and Kirkwood Elected.

LATER FROM ...

O'Mahoney Indorsed by the Centre Stephens.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Restore Gen. Sweeney.

THE FLIGHT OF ... A CANADA ...

Suicide of a ... Gen. Swann ...

FROM WASHINGTON.

Negro Soldiers Arrested for Wearing U. S. Uniforms—...—Treasury ...

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

A rebel Justice of the Peace ...

Obituary—New Counterfeit at the White House—...—Sent to Fort Delaware ...—Conspiracy Awards.

Unsuccessful Appeal for Gen. Sweeney—Withdrawal of Troops from the South—Official ... of the State Department ... ality of the Test Oath—... Bill.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Legislature Proceedings—...